

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[3, of Vol. 16.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CORRESPONDENCE concerning the RELIEF afforded by HIS PRESENT MAJESTY to the CARDINAL of YORK, the only SURVIVOR of the unfortunate HOUSE of STUART, never before published.

*Cardinal Borgia to Sir John Coxe Hippisley, Bart.*

*(Translation.) Padua, Sept. 14, 1799.*

" MOST WORTHY SIR,

THE friendship you honoured me with at Rome, encourages me to lay before you a case worthy of your most mature reflection; which is, that among the other Cardinals who have taken refuge in Padua, here is also the Cardinal Duke; and it is greatly affecting to me to see so great a personage, the last descendant of his royal house, reduced to such distressed circumstances, having been barbarously stripped by the French of all his property; and if they deprived him not of life also, it was through the mercy of the Almighty, who protected him in his flight, both by sea and land; the miseries of which, nevertheless, greatly injured his health, at the advanced age of seventy-five, and produced a very grievous sore in one of his legs.

Those who are well informed of this most worthy Cardinal's domestic affairs, have assured me, that since his flight, having left behind him his rich and magnificent moveables, which were all sacked and plundered, both at Rome and Frascati, he has been supported by the silver plate he had taken with him, and which he began to dispose of at Messina; and I understand that, in order to supply his wants a few months in Venice, he has sold all that remained.

Of the jewels he possessed, very few remain, as the most valuable had been sacrificed in the well-known contributions to the French, our destructive plunderers; and with respect to his income, after having suffered the loss of forty-eight thousand Roman crowns annually, by the French Revolution, the remainder was lost also by the fall of Rome, namely, the yearly sum of ten thousand crowns, assigned him by the Apostolical Chamber, and also his particular funds in the Roman Bank. The

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only income he has left is that of his benefices in Spain, which amount to fourteen thousand crowns; but which, as it is only payable at present in paper, is greatly reduced by the disadvantage of exchange; and even that has remained unpaid for more than a year, owing perhaps to the interrupted communication with that kingdom.

But here it is necessary that I should add, that the Cardinal is heavily burthened with the annual sum of four thousand crowns, for the dowry of the Countess of Albany, his sister-in-law; three thousand to the mother of his deceased niece\*; and fifteen hundred for divers annuities of his father and his brother; nor has he credit to supply the means of acquitting these obligations.

This picture, nevertheless, which I present to your friendship, may well excite the compassion of every one who will reflect on the high birth, the elevated dignity, and the advanced age of the Personage whose situation I now sketch, in the plain language of truth, without resorting to the aid of eloquence. I will only intreat you to communicate it to those distinguished persons who have influence in your Government, persuaded as I am, that the English magnanimity will not suffer an illustrious personage of the same nation to perish in misery! But here I pause—not wishing to offend your national delicacy, which delights to act from its own generous disposition, rather than from the impulse and urgency of others.

We have here not only the Cardinal Duke, but other Cardinals, viz. the two Dorias, Caprara, and Livizzani; and perhaps very soon they will be all here, as it is probable the conclave will be held in this place, as it has pleased God to deliver from all his labours the so eminently unfortunate Pius the Sixth, who cherished for you the most tender affection, and who was pleased, when he was in the Carthusian convent at Florence, to invest me with the charge of the Pro-prefecture of the Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*. My paper fails me, but I shall never fail being

Your true friend and servant,

STEPHEN CARDINAL BORGIA "

\* The Countess Albersdorf.

Dd

From

*From the same to the same.*

(Translation.) Venice, Jan. 4, 1800.

"MOST WORTHY AND ESTEEMED  
SIR,

APPRISED by your much-esteemed letter of the 15th of November, I received a second from you of the 22d, and after that, the last, dated the 26th of the same month, with the joyful intelligence of the speedy and extraordinary succour your generous Ministers have been pleased, through me, to transmit to the eminent Personage, who, truly sensible of the delicacy and liberality of your nation, has expressly and repeatedly directed me to return to you, and by your means to your noble-minded co-operators, his most expressive and cordial thanks. I have been obliged to make over to Signor Corrado Martens the order of Messrs. Ransom and Morland for the five hundred pounds, as the necessity of the Personage required it.

I am not capable of explaining the satisfaction the illustrious Personage has expressed to me, for the certainty of the annuity you inform me will be settled on him, in order to relieve him effectually from the distresses into which he has been plunged by his last misfortunes; for which reason he feels all the weight of the obligation he has to you, as the efficacious and friendly promoter of it, and to your great Ministers for this magnificent annuity.

I am here shut up in conclave for the election of a new Pope, with thirty-four Cardinals, who, being apprised of the generosity of your nation in favour of their illustrious colleague, are unanimous in applauding that most noble act, and extolling all the co-operators in it.

I am greatly obliged to the worthy Mr. Stuart for his remembrance of me, and for the gracious offer he makes me of his History of the Royal House of Stuart. That book will be a fine ornament to my library, which, with my museum, I have almost entirely saved from the general depredation. I shall keep it in remembrance; but, however, I beg of you to present my most affectionate thanks to him, as I do to the first and efficacious promoter of so many gracious acts, not only in my own name, but in that of the distinguished Personage whom you have so much obliged.—I am, with the truest and most cordial esteem,

Your sincere friend and servant,  
S. CARDINAL BORGIA."

*The same to the same.*

(Translation.) Venice, Feb. 26, 1800.

"MOST WORTHY SIR,

I HAVE received from Signor Corrado Martens, at the same time, four of your most esteemed letters, that is to say, two of the 3d and 16th of December 1799, a duplicate of the latter, and the fourth of the 28th of last January. The day after the arrival of these letters, which gave the highest satisfaction to my illustrious colleague, an English gentleman entered the conclave, who was the bearer of a very polite letter from Lord Minto, assuring him of the royal munificence to the extent of two thousand pounds sterling, which is to be repeated to his order, six months after, in the same proportion.

I am unable to relate to you the praises given by all their Eminences assembled here, to the royal benevolence, and to the English nation; and in this applause the names of those who assisted in promoting it, re-echoed; and especially that of my friend, Sir John Hippisley, the principal mover of so good an action.

These sentiments of gratitude, more particularly to you and Mr. Stuart, may be known by the letter which my illustrious colleague addresses to you: what my own feelings are I refrain from expressing; I reserve them in my breast, and shall manifest them whenever a fortunate opportunity may occur to me.

My other colleagues, whom you have complimented through me, desire me to return you their most expressive regards, and particularly Cardinal Antonelli, who told me he had received your letters.

I am, with the most true and cordial esteem,

Your sincere friend and servant,  
S. CARDINAL BORGIA."

*The Cardinal of York to Sir J. C. Hippisley.*

*Written in the Conclave.*

(Original.)

"YOUR letters fully convince me of the cordial interest you take in all that regards my person, and I am happy to acknowledge, that principally I owe to your friendly efforts, and to them of your friends, the succour generously granted, to relieve the extreme necessities into which I have been driven by the present dismal circumstances. I cannot sufficiently express how sensible I am to your good heart; and write these few lines in the first place to attest to you these my most sincere



sincere and grateful sentiments, and then to inform you, that by means of Mr. Oakley, an English gentleman, arrived here last week, I have received a letter from Lord Minto, from Vienna, advising me that he had orders from his Court to remit to me at present the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, and that in the month of July next I may again draw, if I desire it, for another equal sum. The letter is written in so extremely genteel and obliging a manner, and with expressions of singular regard and consideration for me, that I assure you excited in me most particular and lively sentiments, not only of satisfaction for the delicacy with which the affair has been managed, but also of gratitude for the generosity which has been provided for my necessity. I have answered Lord Minto's letter, and gave it Saturday last to Mr. Oakley, who was to send it by that evening's post to Vienna; and have written in a manner that I hope will be to his Lordship's satisfaction. I own to you that the succour granted to me could not be more timely; for without it it would have been impossible for me to subsist, on account of the absolutely irreparable loss of all my income, the very funds being also destroyed, so that I would otherwise have been reduced, for the short remainder of my life, to languish in misery and indigence. I would not lose a moment's time to apprise you of all this, and am very certain that your experienced good heart will find proper means to make known, in an energetical and proper manner, these sentiments of my grateful acknowledgement. The signal obligations I am under to Mr. Andrew Stuart, for all that he has, with so much cordiality, on this occasion, done to assist me, renders it for me indispensable to desire that you may return him my most sincere thanks, assuring him his health and welfare interest me extremely; and that I have with great pleasure received from General Heton the Genealogical History of our Family, which he was so kind as to send me, and hope that he will, from that gentleman, have already received my thanks for so valuable a proof of his attention for me. In the last place, if you think proper, and an occasion should offer itself, I beg you make known to the other gentlemen also who have co-operated, my most grateful acknowledgments, with which, my dear Sir John, with all my heart I embrace you.

Your best of friends,

HENRY, CARDINAL.

Venice, 26th February, 1800.

*From the same to the same.*

(Original.) Venice, 7th May, 1800.

"DEAR SIR JOHN,

I HAVE not words to explain the deep impression your very obliging favour of March 31 made on me. Your and Mr. Andrew Stuart's most friendly and warm exertions in my behalf—the humane and benevolent conduct of your Ministers—your gracious Sovereign's noble and spontaneous generosity, the continuance of which, you certify me, depends on my need of it—were all ideas which crowded together on my mind, and filled me with most lively sensations of tenderness and heartfelt gratitude. What return can I make to so many and so signal proofs of disinterested benevolence? Dear Sir John! I confess I am at a loss how to express my feelings. I am sure, however, and very happy that your good heart will make you fully conceive the sentiments of mine, and induce you to make known, in an adequate and convenient manner, to all such as you shall think proper, for me, my most sincere acknowledgments.

With pleasure I have presented your compliments to the Cardinals and other persons you mention, who all return you their sincere thanks: the Canon in particular, now Montignone, being also a domestic prelate of his Holiness, begs you be persuaded of his constant respect and attachment to you.

My wishes would be completely satisfied, should I have the pleasure, as I most earnestly desire, to see you again at Frascati, and be able to assure you, by word of mouth, of my most sincere esteem, and affectionate indelible gratitude.

Your best of friends,

HENRY, CARDINAL."

Such was the correspondence relating to the Cardinal of York, and it reflects the highest honour both on our Sovereign and his Ministers. The singular fate which attended the House of Stuart through all its exaltation, has frequently been mentioned by our historians: nor has the severity of fortune quitted it even at the present moment. The Cardinal of York, its last surviving branch, has endured the consummation of its miseries. His attachment to Englishmen has, however, always continued without diminution. When the victory of the Nile was announced to him by Sir William Hamilton, he confirmed his partiality by a fervency of expression that interested all around him.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN answer to the queries on putrefaction, proposed by your Correspondent W. N. from Portsmouth, in your Magazine for October last, I can mention that I commenced some experiments on this subject several years ago. I now relate them, but I am sorry at the same time to observe, that they will not prove a full and satisfactory answer to the ingenious questions proposed.

In the year 1796, while conducting some experiments on animal electricity, which have been since read in two papers before the Royal Society, I made the following, March 6, 1796. I placed a bit of raw fresh beef in oxygen, and a piece also in hydrogen-gas. On the 1st of April following, both pieces of beef were taken out very scetid to the smell. The piece in the oxygen felt firm and was very red; the other was very flabby and dark-coloured, particularly at its upper surface, the under part being somewhat redder. The one that had been in the oxygen-gas was red throughout. A piece of beef placed as a standard in the common atmosphere had not become putrid; but this was probably owing to its having become dry, whereas those in the glasses were kept moist by the confined exhalation from the water. Thermometer in the room varied from 40 to 58.

On Wednesday, March 9, 1796, I placed a small piece of butter in oxygen-gas, (obtained from Manganese) under a common tumbler; I also at the same time placed another piece under a glass containing hydrogen. On the Saturday following both pieces of butter were taken from their respective situations. The piece from the oxygen was perfectly rancid to the taste, somewhat like tallow, and had become white; a lighted piece of paper burnt with a bright and enlarged flame in the gas. The piece from the hydrogen was not in the least rancid, but was perfectly sweet, and had acquired a higher colour than when first put in. The gas exploded on the approach of a lighted taper. I am, Sir, your's &c.

G. D. YEATS.

*Bedford, August 27, 1803.*

P. S. The above answer was written soon after the queries appeared, but was thrown by with some other papers, and was forgotten amidst my professional avocations, till it presented itself to view in looking over these papers. If you think the answer of sufficient

importance, it is much at your service for insertion in your instructive and entertaining Miscellany. Experiments conducted with a view of discovering what effects the different gasses possess in the vinous, acetous, and putrefactive fermentations would perhaps throw considerable light upon the nature of those processes. I had it in my contemplation some years ago to perform experiments of this kind upon a larger scale: but having since commenced the practice of the medical profession, and having also been since connected with an infirmary lately established here, I have been obliged, from other avocations, to lay aside the idea for the present.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following observations and conjectures on certain passages of the Greek and Roman Classics are very much at your service.

*Amagno Tragædiæ patre auspicemur:* Agam. v. 101, for *φαῖνται*, we may not inelegantly read *σαῖνται*. Vide Piers: Verisim: p. 72. I should not, however, with this most elegant scholar read *προστυν* for *προστυν* in Eur: Androm: v. 27. I can hardly abandon a conjecture into which Reiske also has fallen, namely, *προστυν*.—*Nisi me lassasset amantem, et falsa spe produceres.*

The mention of Pierson brings to my mind a conjecture on the Iôn of Euripides, v. 617, where for *φαρμακῶν ἀνασινῶν* he proposes *metri causa*, *ἀνασινῶν*. But since the sagacious discovery of Professor Porson, respecting the *anapaest* in the fifth foot of the Iambic line, this alteration will scarcely be admitted. Mr. Wakefield more happily reads *φαρμακῶν τε ἀνασινῶν*. Fortè melius, *ἀνασινῶν τε φαρμακῶν*. *ἀνασινῶν* occupies this station of the verse, both in Euripides and Sophocles.

I have wavered somewhat with respect to the following passage in the Hecuba of Euripides, v. 13, *ὁ καὶ με γῆς ὑπεξέπεμψεν*, but I am at length inclined, with Brunk and Mr. Wakefield, to consider *ὁ* as here used for *δι' ὁ*. Among other reasons the following has weight with me, that when *ὁ* has this meaning, *καὶ* frequently, perhaps generally, follows. Vide Phœniss: v. 270. Apollon: Rhod: i. 205, 767.

In this same first book of Apollonius there is a passage which appears to be slightly corrupted.

Ἦ, καὶ ὁ μὲν φορμιγγὰ συνἀμειβούσῃ σέθεν αὐδῇ·  
ταὶ δ' ἀμύμονα λυγρὰντο, ἐπὶ πρυχότο κάρηα.  
πάντες ὁμοῦ.

That



That ὁ μὲν and τὸ δὲ should be used of the same person is hardly consistent with the genius of the Greek language, and αὐτοῦ, which belongs to πρὸς ἄλλον, stands oddly between τὸ δὲ ληξάντες. I should propose reading,

Ὁ δ' αὐτοῦ, ληξάντος, ἐπὶ κ. τ. λ.

The passage may have been depraved by some one who did not know that the pronoun may be omitted in the genitive absolute. But we need not go farther for an example of this peculiarity than back to verse 260 of the very book in hand.— If an instance of ὁ δὲ πάντες ὁ μὲν is required, it will be found in verses 474, 475.

In Sophocles Œdip. Tyr. 464,

ΞΕΝΝ ΕΠΙ  
σκηπῆρῳ προδεικνύς ἐμπορευσεται

Villoison (Animadver: in Longus, p. 85,) condemns σκηπῆρῳ προδεικνύς as not Greek, and proposes σκηπῆρον. But the common reading may be defended by Theocrit: Idyl. xxii. v. 102, ἐτασία χερσὶ προδεικνύς.

In Virgil Æn. ii. 615,

Nimbo effulgens, et Gorgone sæva,  
it is rather doubtful whether *sæva* is the nominative or ablative. Perhaps the doubt may be resolved by the *Gorgone cruda virago* of Statius.

In the 8th book of the Æneid, v. 222, there is a passage on which the critics have entertained different opinions,

Tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem,  
Turbatumque oculis,

Mr. Wakefield reads *oculi*. In Livy we find *oculisque simul et mente turbatum*.

In the 12th book, v. 797, the sense of *mortalis* is considered as ambiguous,

Mortaline decuit violari vulnere divum?

The author of the Epitome of Homer's Iliad, in verse 469, has shewn how *he* understood it. Speaking of Diomedes, he says,

Celestemque manum mortali vulnerat hasta.

Horace Carm. lib. iii. Od. ii. v. 14,

Mors et fugacem persequitur virum.

Bentley reads *consequitur*. Baxter objects *suo more*. Gellner observes, *quem persequitur: i. e. cupide & constanter sequitur mors, illum sine dubio consequitur etiam assequiturque*. No one seems to have remembered that *persequi fugientes* is a military phrase, which at once defends

the common reading, and gives spirit and beauty to the passage.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

E. COGAN.

Higbam Hill, Sept. 6, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

JOHN LAMPERT, a peasant of Kivernol, in this county, was a compleat Albinos; a variety of the human species very uncommon, at least in this kingdom, though in Guinea, Darien, Panama, &c. we are told such people are numerous, and the malady hereditary. This Albinos died on the 10th instant; he was a little below the middle stature, his hair white and soft, and eyes red. Though he was by no means remarkable for sensibility, or quickness of parts, yet he possessed an uncommon share of industry and economy. He was cook, housemaid, &c. to the family in which he had some time lived, and always managed matters much to the satisfaction of his masters. He was one of six children, none of whom had any such phenomenon belonging to them. The extreme sensibility of his organs of vision rendered the influence of the sun perfectly unfriendly to them; inso-much, that at an early age he was thought incapable of pursuing any masculine avocation, and undertook the management of his brother's cottage. Towards the dusk of evening, or by moonlight, he beheld objects more distinctly, farther off, and with less difficulty. I had never an opportunity of examining his eyes with any degree of minuteness; but I think the iris was white; and am sure the pupil was of a deep red: to have attempted any thing like dissection would have been to offer violence to the feelings of the ignorant rustics by whom he was surrounded, whose unaffected concern at the loss of their caterer must have softened the most callous heart. The absence of the *rete mucosum* is, I believe, universally allowed to be the proximate or immediate cause of the colour of the Albinos's hair, skin, and eyes; as, however, they certainly form no distinct species, but are produced both by Negro and European parents, it remains to be ascertained what has destroyed that blackish mucus which covers the interior of the eye when the embryo is about five weeks old, and in a sound state. It is highly to be wished that the remote or primeval cause of this mistake

in Nature was fully and clearly discovered; till it is made the object of physiological perseverance, conjecture may mislead, but cannot satisfy the public mind. M. Buzzi tells us of a woman at Milan, who was the mother of seven sons, three of whom were Albinos; and, what is worth observing, during her pregnancy of those three, she had an immoderate appetite for milk.\* I have not been able to learn that the mother of Lampert experienced any unusual symptoms while in that state. The eyes of Albinos are found to be intirely destitute of the *uvea*, and to have only the choroid coat very thin, and tinged of a pale red by discoloured blood; those of Lampert had a continual vibratory motion, which I imagine was involuntary. I fear I have already been too prolix, and shall therefore refrain from offering any further observations on this occult subject: should no abler pen undertake the task, at some future period I may again intrude on your attention.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. P. ELLIDGE.

Hereford, May 20, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WHEN the late Thomas Warton, in one of his laureate odes, made the strange mistake of ascribing the battle of Agincourt to Edward III. it was thought a most extraordinary instance of inadvertence in one who was an antiquary as well as a poet. But I have lately met with another instance of his inaccuracy almost as remarkable, which convinces me that this defect was habitual to him. In his account of Henry Howard, the gallant and poetical Earl of Surrey, (*Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. iii.) he represents him as having attended his father in Scotland in 1542, and distinguished himself at the memorable battle of Floddenfield, where James IV. of Scotland was killed. This battle was, however, fought nearly thirty years before, viz. in 1513; and it was the father of this Earl of Surrey who commanded the centre of the army under his father, then Earl of Surrey, Commander in Chief.—Our poetical Earl did in fact accompany his father to Scotland in 1542, in which year the Rout of Solway took place, which was soon followed by the death of

\* Vide *Opusculi Scelti de Milan*, 1784.

James V. A confused recollection of this event probably misled the historian.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ONE of the principal arches of Reading-abbey is composed of a substance which has long divided the opinions of mineralogists and antiquarians, and which has withstood the lapse of time without any perceptible alteration. Some have supposed it a species of stone now extinct, some a cement, whilst others have concluded it to be a petrification. I was long inclined to the latter opinion, but closer comparison and more extended observation have enabled me to judge what the substance really is; and I find it to be exactly similar to a species found at Wantage, about seventeen miles N. W. of the Abbey. This stone is remarkably hard and strong, with interstices, light, and consequently well calculated for the purpose of building arches. It is formed in lateral branches, which are hollow, and differs from a petrification, inasmuch that the substance itself is not changed into stone, but rots away, and leaves an incrustation. It is occasioned by a spring containing a quantity of earth, dropping on moss, over which it forms a coat of sand cemented with clay. These springs are common about Wantage, and partake a little of a chalybeate. The largest is one belonging to Mr. D. Hazell, which runs through a chalky hill, but when the water drops, it appears to be composed of argillaceous marl, (but I have not had an opportunity of analyzing it,) which perhaps may be chalk impregnated with the water. The ramifications of the moss have at first a thin coating, resembling hoar-frost, which enlarges as it is longer exposed, assuming fantastical forms in the different stages of the incrustation. In some places, where the water runs between the soil and the moss, the underpart is solid stone, while the upper presents a delightful green; for although the spring has been there from time immemorial, fine specimens of the *Bryum undulatum* and *Hypnum proliferum*, cover it with a profusion of verdure. Nothing else, however, will grow there. Any substance, such as sticks, straws, &c. laid under the droppings of the spring, will have an incrustation in a few months.

I wish



I wish I could treat the subject more scientifically; but, judging from analogy, there appears no doubt but the stone used in building the above arch is the same with that I have just described. If you insert this in your extensive Magazine, you will oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

J. E. BICHENO.

Sept. 5, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE following observation of the late solar eclipse was made at Carlisle:  
August 16th,  
H. M. S.

Beginning, - 18 1 48 } Mean time.  
End - 19 16 34 }

The morning was favourable, and the observation very carefully taken. The time was determined by the Sun's transit over the meridian that day, and the day preceding.

From the mean of a great number of observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, I make the longitude of Carlisle to be 11' 50" in time west of Greenwich. The late transit of Mercury over the Sun, deduced from correspondent observations made in regular observatories, gives 11' 53". I am, Sir, your's, &c.

WM. PITT.

Carlisle, 4th September, 1803.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
If any of your Readers or Correspondents can give any account of the life and fortunes of the ingenious John Cartaret Pilkington, son of the celebrated and unfortunate Mrs. Lætitia Pilkington, they will by so doing greatly oblige the writer of this article.

His father was the Rev. Mr. Mathew Pilkington, of Dublin, an intimate acquaintance of Dean Swift, and his mother the above-mentioned lady, as happy in her genius as she was unhappy in her life. Her son, J. C. Pilkington, published at a very early age (1761,) *Memoirs of his own Life*; but they were little more than the mere history of his infancy.—This hapless young man appeared, from his own account of himself, to have commenced author merely to support himself; but he was certainly by no means so well qualified to appear before the public as a writer, as his most ingenious mother, whose

*Memoirs and Poems* (which now lie before me,) so very amply testify.

It is impossible to read the pathetic and fervent manner in which this extraordinary woman recommended this her son to the protection of her chief patron, Lord Kingsborough, without being deeply affected.

A very minute account in the close of the third volume of her *Memoirs* is given by him (her son) of the few last days of his mother's life, which it is impossible to read with dry eyes; and the anxious, unwearied solicitude for his future fortunes never forsook her, and ended only with her life.

A communication in your Magazine respecting the history of this young man, will, I think, be acceptable to many of your readers, as well as to

MEDICUS STOCKPORTENSIS.

Stockport, June 13, 1803.

P. S. Some account of the life and writings of his mother, Mrs. L. Pilkington, is given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I ADDRESS the following lines to you, in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in your Magazine for July 1803, under the head "Varieties, Literary and Philosophical," and which only came to my knowledge last night.

Mr. John Mackenzie, so far from not having received the 1000l. left him by my father for the publication of *Ossian*, actually paid himself the money, a short time after my father's decease, he being himself one of the executors of the will, at which time I was absent from the kingdom.

Sir John M. Murray certainly instituted a suit in the Court of Session, not against me, but against the executors of my father's will, to recover a sum of money, the amount of a subscription sent home by him from India, for the purpose of assisting in the publication; the defence made against this claim on the estate was, that Mr. Mackenzie had received 1000l. for the purpose of publishing the original *Poems*, and that Sir John should apply to him either to publish the work, or repay the money. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES MACPHERSON,

Belleville, by Grantown, N. B.

Sept. 6, 1803.

To

## POPULATION OF AMERICA.

*RETURN of the whole Number of Persons within the several Districts of the United States, in the Year 1801, according to an Act of Congress providing for the second Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, passed 28th February, 1800.*

	Free White Males.	Free White Females.	All other Free Per- sons.	Slaves.	Total.
New Hampshire -	91,258	91,740	852	8	183,858
Massachusetts -	205,135	211,258	6,452	—	422,845
Maine -	76,832	74,069	818	—	151,719
Connecticut -	121,193	123,528	5,330	951	251,002
Vermont -	79,328	74,580	557	—	154,465
Rhode Island -	31,858	33,580	3,304	380	69,122
New York -	287,094	268,122	10,374	20,613	586,203
New Jersey -	98,725	95,600	4,402	12,422	211,149
Pennsylvania -	301,467	284,628	14,564	1,706	602,365
Delaware -	25,033	24,819	8,268	6,153	64,273
Maryland -	113,688	108,310	19,987	107,707	349,692
Virginia -	264,399	254,275	20,507	346,968	886,149
North Carolina -	171,648	166,116	7,043	133,296	478,103
South Carolina -	100,916	95,339	3,185	146,151	345,591
Georgia -	53,968	48,293	1,019	59,404	162,684
Kentucky -	93,961	85,915	741	40,343	220,960
Territory N. W. Ohio	24,433	20,595	337	—	45,365
Indian Territory -	2,979	2,318	188	156	5,641
Mississippi Territory -	2,907	2,272	182	3,489	8,850
Tennessee -	47,180	44,529	309	13,584	105,602
Total -	2,194,002	2,109,886	108,419	893,331	5,305,638

Males under 10 Years of age,	-	-	763,272
— of 10 and under 16 Years,	-	-	343,034
— of 16 and under 26 Years,	-	-	392,829
— of 26 and under 45 Years,	-	-	432,290
— of 45 and upwards,	-	-	262,577
Females under 10 Years of age,	-	-	725,321
— of 10 and under 16 Years,	-	-	323,287
— of 16 and under 26 Years,	-	-	401,503
— of 26 and under 45 Years,	-	-	405,229
— of 45 and upwards,	-	-	254,546
All other Persons, except Indians, not taxed,	-	-	108,419
Slaves	-	-	893,331
Total -	-	-	5,305,638*

\* In 1791 the total Number was 3,929,526.



For the Monthly Magazine.

COLEANA.

Consisting of SELECTIONS from the curious MSS. bequeathed by the late MR. COLE, to the BRITISH MUSEUM, and lately opened.

MR. GRAY.

"I AM apt to think that the character of Voiture and Mr. Gray were very similar. They were both little men, very nice and exact in their persons and dress, most lively and agreeable in conversation, (except that Mr. Gray was apt to be too satirical,) and both of them full of affectation. What gave occasion to these reflections, was the following passage, from the second volume of '*Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature*,' by the Carthusian Dom Bonaventure d'Argonne, p. 416. a book that I bought on Mr. Gray's recommendation of it to me. '*Madame la Marquise de Sablé avoit accoutumé de reprocher Monsieur de Voiture en riant, qu'il avoit une vanité de femme: ce que marquoit fort bien son caractère. Il en rioit aussi lui même, et ne croioit pas, que, dans la profession qu'il faisoit d'aimer le monde et toutes ses affectations, ce petit reproche lui fut desavantageux.*'

Reading Gil Blas, April 29, 1780, the print of Scipio in the arbour, beginning to tell his own adventures to Gil Blas, Antonia, and Beatrix, was so like the countenance of Mr. Gray, that if he had sat for it, it could not be more so. It is in a 12mo edition, in four volumes, printed at Amsterdam, chez Herman Vytwerf, 1735, in the fourth volume, p. 94. It is ten times more like than his print before Mason's Life of him, which is horrible, and makes him a Fury. That little one done by Mr. Mason, is like him, and placid; Mr. Tyson spoiled the other by altering it."

MATTHEW PRIOR.

"In the year 1712, my old friend Matthew Prior, who was then Fellow of St. John's, and who not long before had been employed by the Queen as her Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, came to Cambridge, and the next morning paid a visit to the Master of his own College.—The master, Dr. Jenkin, loved Mr. Prior's principles—had a great opinion of his abilities, and a respect for his character in the world; but then he had a much greater respect for himself. He knew his own dignity too well to suffer a Fellow of his College to sit down in his presence. He kept his seat himself, and let the Queen's Ambassador stand. I remember, by the way, an extempore epigram of Matt's, on

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the reception he met with. We did not reckon, in those days, that he had a very happy turn for an epigram. But the occasion was tempting, and he struck it off, as he was walking from St. John's College to the Rose, where we dined together: it was addressed to the Master.

I stood, Sir, patient at your feet,  
Before your elbow-chair;  
But make a bishop's throne your seat,  
I'll kneel before you there.

One only thing can keep you down,  
For your great soul too mean:  
You'd not, to mount a British throne,  
Do homage to the Queen.

HOURL-GLASSES IN PULPITS.

"An hour-glass is still placed on some of the pulpits in the provinces. Daniel Burgess, of whimsical memory, never preached without one, and he frequently *saw it out* three times during one sermon. In a discourse which he once delivered at the Conventicle in Russel court, against drunkenness, some of his hearers began to yawn at the end of the second glass: but Daniel was not to be silenced by a yawn; he turned his time-keeper, and altering the tone of voice, desired they would be patient a while longer, for he had much more to say upon the sin of drunkenness: "Therefore, (added he,) my brethren, we will have another glass, *and then—*"

ARMS IN CHURCH-WINDOWS.

The reason of placing arms in church-windows, among many others, may be gathered from the following article, in Mr. Martin's History of Thetford, p. 141, published in 1779.

"In 1446, the Medieties of the rectory of Brome, in Suffolk, were consolidated, and the Prior of Thetford was to have an alternate presentation; upon which the following arms and inscriptions were put up in the east chancel-window, where they now remain:

Prior et Conventus	} {	Et Magister Cal-
Monachorum de		thorp, Patronus, ex
Thetford, Patronus,		altera parte.
ex una parte.		
Per pale, O & V a Lion		Cheque, O & Az:
rampant. G.		a fess ermine."

Bishop Sanderson was so great an antiquarian, and lover of researches after things curious and ancient, having seen the spoil and havock made in the times of usurpation, both in his own cathedral and throughout the kingdom, that in his Visitation of his diocese in 1662, he gave this admonition to his Clergy:

"Also the Clergy within the county of Lincoln are desired to bring with them in

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writing

writing, a note of all such coats of arms as are in the church-windows, and of all such monuments, grave-stones, and inscriptions, whether of antient or later times, as are yet remaining in their several respective churches or chapels, or the chancels thereof."

QUEEN ELEANOR.

Licence from Pope Innocent IV. to Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. 1250, to lodge at Cistercian convents: from the original autograph, formerly in the possession of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with the leaden Bull appendant.

"Innocentius Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, carissimæ in Christo filiæ Reginæ Angliæ, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Celerrudinis tuæ precibus inclinatus, intrandi cum tuis domitiabus domicellis et familia Abbatias et Cenobia Cisterciens' ordinis, ac pernoctandi ibidem quotiens opus fuerit, plenam tibi concedimus, auctoritate presentium, facultatem, statuto Cisterciens' ordinis, vel, aliquo alio per quod posset impediri hæc gratia, non obstante. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc Paginam nostræ concessionis infringere, aut ei ausu temerario contra ire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Dat. Lugdun. ij. kal. Maij, Pontificatus nostri anno septimo."

CEREMONY OF THE BOY-BISHOP.

"In several churches formerly the procession of the boy-bishop was observed.—Goodwin, in his *Antiquities*, has given the draught of one in Salisbury Cathedral. I have somewhere, but at present cannot recollect where, made some observations on the ceremony, which was by statute to be observed at Eton College.

In a curious book, called *Voyage Litturgique de France*, Paris, 8vo. 1718, is this account of the same practice in the church at Vienne, in Dauphiny, p. 33:—"Le jour de Noël apres Vêpres, le jour de St. Etienne, et le jour de St. Jean l'Evangéliste, on faisoit des processions solennelles pour les Diacres, les Pretres, et les Enfans de Chœur, comme autrefois à Rouen. Il y avoit aussi le lendemain, à la Messe solennité pour eux. Les Enfans de Chœur y avoient leur petit Evêque, qui faisoit tout l'Office, excepté à la Messe."

Geoffrey Blithe, Bishop of Litchfield, 1530, leaves by will several ornaments to Eton and King's College, for the Barne-bishop

FATHER COURAYER.

Meeting with Father Courayer at the Bishop of London's, at the Temple, in November 1749, he said he was then sixty-nine years of age. He was a swarthy little man, very lean and meagre, but full of spirits and vivacity; he was dressed as a layman, in a brown cloth coat, ruffles, and wig. The Bishop instituted me before him, in his parlour in the Temple, to the Rectory of Hornsey, to which he had collated me a few days before.

LE DROIT D'AUBAINE.

This barbarous and savage custom is still exercised by the French on the English, whom they affect to call the savages of Europe, and to look upon themselves as the most polished people of it. The Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, who died in October 1778, at Montreville, in his way to Nice, suffered last month the full extent of this impolitic as well as cruel law, which forfeits all the effects of the deceased to the Crown. The late Dowager Countess of Sandwich, who lived all her time at Paris, where she died about 1763, whose son was a Minister in England, and had been Ambassador, was treated without any distinction. I remember I wrote to Mr. Walpole about that time, as I had then a mind to have gone and lived there, to inquire if it could not be avoided: he told me what had happened to Lady Sandwich, which determined me to be satisfied at home. The Scotch, as the antient allies of France, are exempt from this law; which their courtesy to the Americans has also granted to them. May *they* never feel the indiscretion of their new alliance!—Nov. 7, 1778.

DOGS.

The greatest instance of affection and sagacity in dogs, I met with in a French book, called *Mémoires du Marquis de Langallery*, printed at the Hague, in 8vo. 1743, at p. 283. The Marquis had been in the army two years, and returning home, the dog met him, jumped upon him, and died of joy.—"Un Chien couchant, que j'avois laissé au logis, et que conséquemment je n'avois pas vu depuis deux ans, suivoit ma Mere qui nous venoit au devant dans la Cour du Chateau. Cet animal me reconnoissant, comme s'il ne m'eût perdu que depuis deux jours, vint me sauter au cou, d'où l'on me l'arracha roide mort de la joie qu'il eût de me retrouver. Quel sujet de confusion pour les ingrats!"

Their sagacity is well marked by the following story, in a Jansenist book, which has



has many traits of our Puritan biographical books, such as Baxter's Life, by Sylvester Calamy, and others of that stamp, and is intituled "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Port Royal, par M. Fontaine, 2 vols. 8vo. printed at Utrecht, 1736; at p. 470 of vol. ii. is the story.*—The famous Dr. Arnaud d'Andilli, one day talking with Roger du Plessis Duke de Liancourt, upon the new philosophy of Monf. Descartes, maintained that beasts were mere machines, and had no sort of reason to direct them, and that when they cried or made a noise, it was only one of the wheels of the clock or machine that made it: the Duke, who was of another opinion, gave this reason for it: "I have (says he) below in the kitchen, two turnspits, who take their turns regularly every other day to get into the wheel: one of them not liking his employment, hid himself when he was to be employed, so that his companion was forced to mount the wheel in his room; but crying and wagging his tail, he made a sign for those concerned to follow him. Accordingly he carried them to a garret, where he dislodged him and worried him.—Are these machines and clocks? says his Grace to Mr. Arnaud. The story is introduced not to combat Mr. Descartes' false philosophy, but to shew that the austere gravity of a Jansenist could on some occasions relax the muscles of his face, and smile, like other people, when occasion was administered. M. de Liancourt and his Ducheſs were both Jansenists, and under his direction, and both died within six weeks one of the other; she dying 14th June, and the Duke the 1st of August following, 1674.

#### FRANCISCANS, OR GREY FRIARS.

Franciscans are not monks: but nothing is so common among Protestant writers as to call them so: thus Sir John Hawkins, in his History of Music, vol. v. p. 27, styles them: and Dr. Robertson, in his Histories, eternally makes the same mistake; which though of no consequence, yet the want of precision in a writer of his magnitude is what one would not expect. Presbyter and Priest convey in most countries the same idea; yet though Dr. Robertson may be a presbyter, it would be an impropriety he would not excuse, to call him a Priest of the Kirk of Scotland.

#### JOHN FOX.

Mr. Pennant, though a zealot against Popery, cannot help reflecting severely on Fox's intemperate zeal, in making a martyr of an enthusiast who suffered for attempting to kill a priest while officiating at the altar.—"It is with a kind of hor-

ror I read in the zealous Fox, of an outrage of this sort, committed in our own kingdom, in the reign of Queen Mary. The enthusiast was taken and punished, by the striking off the criminal hand, and by being burnt: yet the historian gives him a place among the more well-meaning sufferers of that barbarous period."—*Welsh Tour. vol. i. p. 182.*

#### TURKEYS.

It has been frequently remarked that turkeys were not introduced into England till the time of Henry VII.; yet Dr. Kennet, in the Parochial Antiquities of Burceſter, p. 287, relates, that by a buſſar's account-book of the priory there, in 1277, there remained after their audit for that year, among other things, *ſex Africana feminae*, six hen-turkeys, as he explains it in his glossary.

#### FOSSILS.

Dining Nov. 26, 1774, with my old friend Jacob Bryant, Esq. at his house at Copenham, near Salthill, and close adjoining to my parish of Burnham, near Eaton, in Buckinghamshire, he gave me a large piece of stone, if it may be so called, which was brought by General Desaguliers from Gibraltar, and given to him.—It is a concretion or aggregation of animal bones and rock-stone of a reddish hue, and is a very singular curiosity. They are found in the Rock of Gibraltar, at forty feet high, and below the surface of the earth, greatly too low and deep for human interment, and as much too high for art and industry to carry them thither. These bones of animals are thickly incorporated with the rock, and now and then among them appears a sea-shell, which strongly and demonstratively indicate the deluge. An account is given of this singular appearance, in the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Bryant shewed me a piece which is sawed asunder, and would take a polish, except in such parts of the bones as were hollow; and at the end of the joints are very minute cavities, where points of pins might enter, where the marrow and fat were lodged. I brought a large piece, of several pounds weight, to deposite in our Museum at Cambridge, as a present from Mr. Bryant.

#### JOHN DE FOUNTAINES, BISHOP OF ELY.

When the choir of Ely was removed from under the cupola, or lanterne, into the presbytery, about 1770, the stone coffin of this Bishop was discovered just under the pavement, in the old choir. It was covered with a single slab. I saw his skeleton: the robes were decayed, but an

oaken crozier, or pastoral-staff, gilt and painted, lay on his left hand, which was quite sound and perfect; and an earthen vessel at his feet, in which probably had been enclosed his entrails when he was embalmed. I was told, 1778, that a man at Cambridge had a large ring with a stone in it, to be sold, which he took out of the coffin. No doubt one of the workmen took it when the coffin was first opened.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM happy that I have directed the attention of X. Y. Z. to the very judicious observations of Dr. Anderson, on the symbolic character. In the book I mentioned he will meet with some interesting information on this subject, which will be of essential service to him, if his dictionary be not too far advanced. From the passages I now transcribe he will be able to form some judgment of Dr. Anderson's plan.

Speaking of the formation of the characters, he says, "The most simple figure I could think of was that of a downright stroke resembling a capital I in print: it remained to see how many variations this figure admitted of without danger of mistaking one for the other; and first, the simple line might be varied by making a short line at right angles to it on the *left* side; and this admits of the following distinctions, viz. the left-hand mark may be at the bottom of the line, or at the middle of it; or at the top. Second, the left-hand mark may be double; and this also admits of a threefold variation; and, lastly, there may be three left hand marks. These form in all eight different characters, totally distinct from each other, which might be employed as a general index.

"A second variation of the right line may be made with the same facility and certainty as the first, merely by reversing the order of the horizontal mark, that is to say, by putting it to the *right* hand of the perpendicular line instead of the left; always following the same order in placing the marks as in the first series; that is to say, making the first mark at the bottom, the second at the middle, and the third at the top of the line; then recurring to the double marks, the fourth will be two at the bottom and middle; the fifth at the middle and top; and the sixth at the top and bottom; the seventh has three marks to the right hand at the bottom, middle, and top." Dr. Anderson observes, that "the general index being combined with the

other marks he mentions will form a series of characters of very easy formation, none of which can be confounded with any of the others, and which would admit of being carried to an indefinite number; much greater than ever could be wanted."

With respect to the conciseness of the symbolic character, he says: "books, in the language of whatever country they had been composed, would be equally legible throughout the whole of the nations that employed this character, and they might be so printed as to contain as much matter in one page, as now constitutes nearly half a volume.

Nor would the facilities that it would afford in the other concerns of life be less than those already specified. The words of an orator would be taken down, by any one of his hearers, with the utmost facility, as fast as he could pronounce them; not in that inaccurate manner, which must ever result from the use of short hand, as now practised, but with the most perfect accuracy and precision possible; so that not a single idea, that dropped from him, could ever be either lost or misrepresented."

A sketch of a work of this kind must be imperfect from the want of types to express the characters; but I hope that the above extracts will induce X. Y. Z. to consult the book from which they are taken: the title of it is, "Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and Miscellaneous Literature, by James Anderson, L.L.D." Vol. 6, London: printed by T. Bensley, Bolt-court, Fleet-street; and sold by John Cumming, No. 40, Holborn hill, 1802.

Wishing good success to your Magazine, which so happily blends "*utile dulci*."

I remain, Your's,

Aug. 10, 1803. A CONSTANT READER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS upon the THEORY adapted by MR. BURKE in his EXAMINATION of the EFFECTS produced upon the MIND by WORDS.

THE Treatise upon the Sublime and Beautiful abounds with so many accurate observations, it illustrates so many of those causes which for ever lie hid to a common observer; that too much credit can scarcely be given to its ingenious author. When a work has once received general approbation, it becomes a sort of oracle, it is quoted with confidence; and there always are those who consider every attempt to call it in question, as sacrilegious; and who, rather than see a favourite author



author refuted, would quietly acquiesce in his errors—this sort of implicit obedience which is paid to reputation, which inclines us to receive, without examination, the whole because a part is excellent, should become the strongest inducement for a severe investigation.

In that part, which I am about to examine, of Mr. Burke's Essay, he seems to have failed of his usual acuteness, and to have falsely drawn his conclusions. I shall state his principal arguments and assertions; therefore now beg the reader to weigh them with candour.

Words he divides into three classes—the first class comprehends aggregate words—they are such as represent many simple ideas *united by nature* to form some one determinate composition, as man, horse, tree, cattle, &c. The second are they that stand for one simple idea of such compositions and no more; as red, blue, round, square, and the like. These he calls simple abstract words—the third class are formed by an union, an *arbitrary union*, of both the others, and of the various relations between them, in greater or less degrees of complexity; as virtue, honour, persuasion, magistracy, and the like—these are the compound abstract words.

Having given the classification, which appeared necessary, I shall now discuss his opinions respecting words. Of the compound abstracts, such as virtue, persuasion, docility, he says "I am convinced that whatever power they may have on the passions, they do not derive it from any representation raised in the mind of the things for which they stand. As compositions they are not real essences, and hardly cause, I think, any real ideas." That these words are not real essences, I shall readily allow their justly esteemed author; but must examine the weight of his arguments, before I agree that they do not raise ideas.

*Determinate images* in the mind cannot be raised by the compound abstract words; we cannot be supposed to have any clear image presented to our minds, when we hear simply of magnanimity, or virtue; but from hence to draw a conclusion that no ideas whatever are excited by them, would be sophistry in the extreme: the words themselves stand for no *exact* images, of course cannot excite them—*Virtue* is a word that would receive a different definition from different persons, nay the same persons will oftentimes alter their ideas respecting it; such an idea however as is annexed to it, vague indeed, and without any actual limits, must be conceived by every one who hears the

sound, provided he has previously acquired its import. To put this matter in a still clearer point of view, let us examine one of Mr. Burke's own sentences, just before this assertion—it runs thus: "and they (words) are disposed in that order in which they are commonly taught, and in which the mind gets the ideas they are substituted for"—We have here nearly a direct contradiction to his own position. How is the mind to get those ideas which words are substituted for, unless those words commonly raise such ideas? The fact, however, is, that the mind does get the ideas words are substituted for; and these ideas alone remain in the memory, while the effect of the sound is transitory—Suppose we read a dissertation upon any subject, we seldom recollect the precise language in which the ideas are conveyed, although the ideas themselves make a permanent impression. I believe Mr. Burke was far from being destitute of ideas when he wrote the present treatise; and whether he was or not, I have received many valuable ones from the perusal.

He then proceeds to observe that "a train of thinking of this sort, of examining into the meaning, the ideas which belong to words, is much too long to be pursued in the ordinary ways of conversation, nor is it at all necessary that it should." A strange assertion indeed from a mind like Burke's! for I did not suppose it possible that any thinking person should for a moment doubt, that the perception of the mind, the mind's eye, can form and receive images quicker than the ordinary exertion of the organs of speech.—If it is said, were images so abundantly raised by the force of imagination, we should not so often hear trifling and impertinent conversation: the reply is obvious—every mind is not capable of conceiving lively and appropriate ideas upon every subject; but if any sort of ideas can be raised with that celerity I have mentioned, the point is gained—Now the most common understandings, even a madman, we know from experience, can excite ideas in his mind with a rapidity that would be inconvenient to utterance: if therefore it is allowed that the mind is capable of forming ideas, however absurd, for I do not say that every one can call his imagination into action, with propriety, upon a given question, but if they are to be formed with a rapidity equal to the usual mode of speaking; surely we cannot deny to the mind power of *receiving* ideas with equal quickness, when they are ready presented to it by words.

The concluding observation of this section

tion is as follows: "The sounds being often used without reference to any particular occasion, and carrying still their first impressions, they at last lose their connection with the particular occasions that gave rise to them; yet the *sound without any annexed notion* continues to operate as before." That a sound should operate upon the mind without any annexed notion, appears so unlikely when we consider the nature of the intelligent principle, alive at all times for investigation, that with me it does not require a second consideration; yet clear as it may appear, we must carefully examine its stability. The origin of this opinion may, I think, be perceived: It is known by observation that the body will perform certain actions, and receive certain impressions, while the mind at the time seems perfectly unconscious of the exciting cause, notwithstanding that cause is actually understood; from hence our author seems to have concluded by analogy, that words may produce the effect of an idea upon the mind, without presenting that idea itself. Altho' this inference might at first appear plausible, it will not bear the test of examination; for in that instance where the mind was unconscious of the exciting cause, we must recollect it was most probably employed upon some other consideration, or at least inattentive to the impression—not that the mind was incapable of perceiving the cause, but owing to that cause being from some reason or other uninteresting; or less interesting than the other circumstances which occupied the imagination at the time.—There here appears a sufficient reason for a want of research; but it will not carry us to the lengths Mr. Burke has gone. When we converse or read, the absence of thought, before mentioned, I should suppose, is not frequently to be met with; we commonly call to our aid every mental resource, and, as clearly as we are able, weigh the various arguments that are advanced. How different a state is this from the former!—in the first it was merely from want of attention, that an effect was produced without a knowledge of the cause; but in the present instance, the mind being alive to the subject, if it does not perceive the notions annexed to the words, it must arise from a want of the power to do so; and after what has been stated, that difficulty has, I hope, been removed—words are but sounds, and unless we comprehend the things they stand for, no *intellectual* impression can be produced.

I will now consider in what manner

the mind is affected by the senses; and I think the inquiry will bring us to the conclusion aimed at by these observations. In the sense of feeling, the impression is conveyed along the course of the nerves to their common origin, the brain. It is not our business here to inquire, in what manner it is conveyed; it is sufficient for our inquiry, that the sensation is so conveyed, and there communicated to, or perceived by the mind. Now this perception is not that of indeterminate feeling, but the very figure of the body making the impression is also communicated; we know whether it is square, round, rough, or smooth. This seems to me, actually to prove, that the very *image* of the body is presented to the mind; if it is not, I know not how to account for the effect, and may safely defy any reasoner to do so. In seeing, the object first is painted upon the retina, the expansion of the optic nerve; the same nerve conveys it to the brain; and that it is here communicated to the mind, is proved by the reflection which takes place upon its particular form. The same process is pursued in the sense of hearing: the mere sound having made its impression upon the organs of the ear, it is presented, by means of the auditory nerve, to the mind, which is affected only by the *idea* annexed to that sound—This is performed in a manner analogous to the other senses; for in seeing, and feeling, the effects are not produced in a secondary way, by a repetition of a former effect, without its cause being perceived; but each successive time the very images themselves are presented to the mind.

Mr. Burke somewhere in this Essay observes, that in seeking below the surface of things we are continually apt to slip into error: in this part of it he appears to me to have groped so deep, that he has emerged again at the Antipodes, and wholly lost the object of his search.

In the third section it is said, in conformity with the opinion of Mr. Locke, that general words, those belonging to virtue and vice, good and evil especially, are taught before the particular modes of action to which they belong are presented to the mind—This position I consider indubitable; and the whole of this section is consonant to reason.

I shall now discuss the fourth, in which the effect of words is described. If they have all their possible extent of power, says our author, three effects arise in the mind of the hearer—the first is the *sound*; the second the *picture* or representation of the thing signified by the sound; the third



is the affection of the soul produced by one or both of the foregoing.—The effects are here accurately ascertained, and if Mr. Burke had not denied these effects as generally taking place, the present observations would not have been thought of.—The compound abstracts produce the first and last effect, but not the second; the simple abstract as red, blue, &c. and aggregate words, as man, horse, castle, produce all three. After this he observes: “I am of opinion, that the most general effect even of these words does not arise from their forming pictures of the several things they would represent in the imagination; because on a very diligent examination of my own mind, and getting others to consider theirs, I do not find that once in twenty times any such picture is formed; and when it is, there is most commonly a particular effort of the imagination for that purpose—but the aggregate words operate, as I said of the compound abstracts, not by presenting any image to the mind, but by having from use the same effect on being mentioned that their original has when seen.” But why should they not operate by presenting an image to the mind? Because (says he) it is impossible in the rapidity and quick succession of words in conversation, to have ideas both of the sound of the word, and of the thing represented. I will not here repeat the arguments that have already been urged, as I hope that my reader is inclined to think, from what has preceded, that the mind is capable of conceiving ideas with that rapidity Mr. Burke concludes impossible.—Let us now examine the passage that is produced as an example to this opinion. “The river Danube rises in a moist and mountainous soil in the heart of Germany, where, winding to and fro, its waters several principalities, until, turning into Austria, and leaving the walls of Vienna, it passes into Hungary; there with a vast flood augmented by the Saave and the Drave, it quits Christendom, and rolling through the barbarous countries which border on Tartary, it enters by many mouths into the Black Sea. In this description many things are mentioned, as mountains, rivers, cities, the sea, &c. but let any body examine himself, and see whether any picture of a river, mountain, watry soil, Germany, &c. has been impressed upon his imagination.”—Now what is the intention of this description? Surely, to convey an idea of the course of the river: Let me ask how that course is to be comprehended, unless perceived by the mind?

and can that perception be attained, if the notions annexed to the words are not presented to be imagination? I beg the reader to examine accurately the effect of this passage upon his mind; I find from the most impartial inquiry into the state of my own, that I first recollect the situation of Germany, then follow the course of the river, as nearly as it is pointed out by the description, until it reaches the Black sea, and by the epithet *barbarous*, the manners of the inhabitants bordering upon Tartary are presented to my imagination; nor do I perceive this sort of examination too long for the common quickness of reading.—Should it be objected, that to have the heart of Germany painted upon the imagination is absurd—where is the precise place? a whole province may be said to be situated in the heart of Germany.—I grant it; but am not contending that ideas are raised in the mind *more determinate* than the meaning of the words, but such notions as are annexed to them will be excited.—Had this description run thus, I should have had a more accurate notion of the course of this river:—The Danube, which is the largest river in Europe, takes its rise at Donetschingen, a town of Germany, situated in the Black Forest in the circle of Suabia—some small springs issue from the ground, in the court-yard of the palace of the Prince of Furstenburgh, which form a basin of clear water, about 30 feet square. Below the town it is augmented by the small rivers Bribach and Brege; it now runs N.E. by Ulm, the capital of Suabia, then E. through Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; the river then enters Hungary, and runs S.E. from Presburg to Buda, and so on to Belgrade, after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia, and discharges its waters by several channels, in the province of Bessarabia, into the Black Sea.—We have here a more determinate idea of the river presented to our imaginations; not indeed a perfect one, it would be both tiresome and useless to follow it through every inch of ground; but as clearly as the words convey the course, so clearly is it conceived by the mind. What determines me in this belief, is, that in reading such a description, if my mind does not comprehend the image, I immediately feel the confusion of intellect, and revert to the passage; and if I recollect not the situation of a town, which points out the direction, I refer to a map which will give that idea; for it is not to be supposed that a language we do not understand,

can present an idea to us, and not to know the situation of a town, is, for the present purpose, not to know the import of the word.

We are now arrived at that part, section the fifth, wherein examples are produced that words may affect without raising images. "Since I wrote these papers," says Mr. Burke, "I have found two very striking instances of the possibility there is, that a man may hear words without having any idea of the things which they represent, and yet afterwards be capable of returning them to others, in a new way, with great propriety, energy and instruction. The first is that of Mr. Blacklock, a poet blind from his birth. Few men blessed with the most perfect sight can describe visual objects with more spirit and justness than this blind man; which cannot possibly be attributed to his having a clearer conception of the things he describes than is common to other persons. Here is a poet doubtless as much affected by his own descriptions as any that reads them can be; and yet he is affected with this strong enthusiasm by things of which he neither has, *nor possibly can have, any idea*, further than that of a *bare sound*."—This fact may seem at first view to be a strong support to Mr. Burke's opinion; but upon the most minute investigation I am capable of giving it, so far from affording any assistance, that it seems rather to stand in opposition.

If Mr. Blacklock is considered as not capable of receiving any idea, further than that of a *bare sound*; we must immediately strike at the root of all description, and deny to words the power of raising any ideas of things we have not seen. To this length Mr. Burke himself would hardly go; he says, "If words have all their possible extent of power, the second effect in the mind of the hearer is the *picture or representation of the thing signified by the sound*, but that in *ordinary* conversation these ideas are not presented."—Surely a blind man would have the greatest possible curiosity to have a conception of these visual objects, concerning which he must continually hear others discourse; and would spare no trouble, no exertion of intellect, to acquire that conception—Now, if I can comprehend the appearance of the pyramids of Egypt, which I have never seen, by the assistance of words alone, which appears to me axiomatical, I see no reason to suppose that Mr. Blacklock could not have objects, by the same means, presented to his imagination. What puts this matter beyond all dispute is,

that he could never have returned these objects to others, combined in a *new way*, with great propriety, energy, and instruction, unless his mind was occupied by a pretty accurate representation; he might have given the sounds back as he received them, but he could not alter his description from that of others, if he had no further idea of them than that of a *bare sound*; nor could his descriptions be more impressive, unless the images were forcibly presented to his imagination—The second instance is that of Mr. Saunderson, professor of mathematics at the university of Cambridge: his knowledge upon light and colours is to be accounted for in the same way—upon him therefore I shall make no additional remarks.

Longinus, who is himself the great sublime he draws, has a section which sufficiently shews to us whether he considered words incapable of presenting images of things which we have never seen:

Ὅταν γέ μιν τα παρῆλυθῶτα τοῖς χροῖσι εἰσαγῇ ὡς γινόμενα καὶ παρόντα, ἢ διηγητῶν ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον, ἀλλ' ἐναγωνίον πρᾶγμα ποιῶσι. "Πεπτωκὸς δὲ τις, φησὶν ὁ Ζενοφῶν, ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυροῦ ἵππου, καὶ παλινθενοῦ, παύει τὴν μάχην εἰς τὴν ἑσπέραν τὸν ἵππον· ὁ δὲ σφάδαζαν ἀποσείεται τὸν Κύρον, ὁ δὲ πίπτει."

When you introduce things past as actually present, and in the moment of action, you no longer relate but display the very action to your hearers. "A soldier, (says Zenophon,) having fallen down under Cyrus's horse, and being trampled under foot, wounds him in the belly with his sword—the horse, made furious by the wound, throws off Cyrus—he falls to the ground."

This is an image which Longinus never saw, and yet he has the representation of it presented to his imagination, or he would not have quoted the sentence to have exemplified such an effect—His next quotation, if possible, is conveyed in terms still more clear and unequivocal upon this point—

Ὡς δὲ καὶ ὁ Ηρόδοτος, "ἀπο δὲ Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλεως ἀνω πλεύσει, καὶ ἐπεὶ ἀφίξη εἰς πεδὶον λείον—διεξελὼν δὲ τὴν τοῦ Χερσίου, αὐτὸς εἰς ἑτέραν πόλιν ἐμβὰς πλεύσει δι' ἡμέρας, καὶ ἐπεὶ ἤξει εἰς πόλιν μεγάλην, ἢ ὀνομαζομένην Ὀρεάν, ὡς εἶπαι, ὡς παραλαβὼν οὖν τὴν ψυχὴν διὰ τῶν τοσούτων ἀγῶν, τὴν ἀκοὴν οὖν ποιῶν."

And in this passage of Herodotus "You shall sail upwards from the city of Elephantina, and at length you will arrive upon a level waste. After you have travelled over this tract of land, you shall go on board another ship, and sail two days, and



and then you will arrive at a great city called Merœ.—You see my friend how forcibly he carries your imagination along with him in this excursion, how he conducts you through the different scenes, *making even bearing fight.*"

In all probability Longinus does not suppose that Terentianus, to whom he addresses this treatise, ever saw the cities of Elephantina or Merœ, yet concludes it possible, nay, would conclude him a blockhead if he had them not presented to his imagination.

(To be concluded in our next).

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the letter of J. L. in your last Number, I must acknowledge that the account he gave of Lord Somerville's cattle-shew, in your Magazine for April last, still appears to me nearly in the light it did at first; and, in fact, with regard to the cattle, J. L. tacitly allows, by his explanation, that it might be supposed that the Devons and Herefords were superior of their kind, or he would not now have said they were not. But let him speak for himself:—"Take the example of the Devon and Hereford oxen contrasted with the Glamorgan; the same age, labour, food, and circumstances of every kind, produced a superior weight of carcass, by probably full twenty stone, in each individual of the former, notwithstanding a superiority of stature in the latter. It ought to be observed that these Glamorgans were by no means a favourable sample of that country produce, being very high and long-legged."—(See Mag. for April, p. 230.) Will J. L. have the goodness to "exercise his candour," and say what is the obvious inference from the foregoing; and whether, without further explanation, I was not justified in calling the comparison unfortunate. J. L. takes upon himself to say that I acknowledge I know nothing about stock; surely this is not fair, when what I said was this, that there were better judges than myself; not that I imagine a knowledge of stock at all necessary to be enabled to point out the fallacy of his foregoing conclusion.

I must still take the liberty "to pretend to set J. L. right" on the subject of grass-seeds. As he allows that Mr. G. was not the first to collect grasses, I am, on a re-perusal of his first paper, willing to grant that I was mistaken in supposing he meant otherwise, and that all which he did mean was, that Lord Somerville first

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recommended the subject to Mr. G.—But if in selecting J. L. also includes cultivating for seed, as his first paper implies, ("selected by himself, and the growth of his nursery,") I must still beg leave to differ from him; for I do suppose J. L. will hardly assert the cultivation of a seedsmen in his nursery to be equal to the growth of 120 bushels of grass-seeds in one season—the produce of the lands of the person I mentioned in my last, and whose annual average, since the summer of 1797, has been one hundred bushels.—Having stated this fact, I shall not again trouble you on the subject, as I think I can perceive that it may bring on a petulant correspondence, which will only be taking up that room in your Magazine which will be much better filled. I cannot, however, take leave of this subject, without expressing my concern to find from J. L. that there is any probability of Mr. G.'s not having been sufficiently remunerated for his attention to this interesting and highly important undertaking; and I am afraid it will be reckoned by some persons as no very favourable proof of the value of the patronage of the Board of Agriculture.

I am duly sensible of my obligation to J. L. for the concluding remark of his letter; the justice of it I leave to your readers. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

August, 1803.

E. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N the narrative which appears in your Number for the present month, of the celebrated improvements made by that patriotic Nobleman, the Earl of Fife, on his estate in Scotland, some passages appear to me to require explanation. It is stated that in Bamff and adjoining counties, Lord Fife has within a few years laid out more than twelve thousand acres in planting, and in the fourth sentence below, it is said, "many of the trees are seven and a half feet in circumference."

Now, from the little experience I have had, and the observations I have made, trees of this size cannot be the growth of merely a few years, and yet possibly the growth may have been rapid; but it is due to your readers and the public, that the narrator should state, in some future Number, the sort of trees he speaks of, and the precise number of years they have been planted in their present situation, together with what subsequent judicious management they have been subjected to.

Again, it is said, "on one estate in the county of Bamff, his Lordship, since

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the year 1797, has planted more than six hundred acres with fir, larch, and hardwood. The thinnings of these plantations bring him more than one thousand pounds per annum, and they are every year increasing in value." That six hundred acres of land in the Highlands of Scotland should, by planting, be in five years enabled to return the proprietor one thousand pounds per annum, is to me totally incomprehensible, and, I believe, is such a profit as is totally unknown and unexpected by the first planters in this kingdom. However, that we may not run into error, or that it may be corrected if already made, your Correspondent will please to furnish information on the following particulars.

It will be, in the first place, desirable to be informed if he mean standard English acres. We must ask also what is the nature of the land, the depth of soil, whether it lies flat or otherwise, to or from the sun, what are the trees planted, what the size when planted, and number per acre, what course was adopted preparatory to planting, what the average yearly growth of the trees since, when the first thinning-out took place, in what proportion to the whole, and what the kind, size, and uses of the trees so thinned-out, with their sale-price per given measure or quantity, and total annual produce per acre; if more than one thinning-out has taken place? the statement of the last facts must be repeated for each year that the plantations have been thinned-out.

In short, I wish to learn every possible circumstance bearing any relation to a statement so interesting to the public in general, and in particular to one, like myself, attached to the science of planting, though (in comparison) confined in the practice thereof. Your early insertion of this will oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

*The Boyce, 8th Sept. 1803.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WAS much pleased with reading in the Monthly Magazine, proposals for establishing a Society for Scientific Information, which I have no doubt would be a source of great advantage to the community at large; it might include other subjects of information, as biography, antiquities, remarkable phenomena in the weather, accidents, new erections, and discoveries of every kind worthy of notice, besides those mentioned by your ingenious Correspondent, p. 103, of last month.

The allotment of each particular science to those counties where they are most frequently to be found, is, I think, an arrangement absolutely necessary, though not to the exclusion of any other phenomena which may occur.

The placing such a district under the observation of each member, I cannot agree with, unless the number of members shall be so small as to oblige the Society to resort to that measure; but I would have, in every town where there was a sufficient number of members, one appointed from amongst the rest, who should be called a Correspondent, and to whom, if any member should have any thing to communicate to the Society, such communication should be sent, and from him to one of the Committee at London.

I perfectly agree with him respecting the management of the Society by a committee of members, one of whom should be appointed treasurer, which committee should be chosen by the Correspondents, once a year, and that each Correspondent should have a list of the names and place of abode of all the members of the committee, and further, that they should publish the proceedings of the Society once a quarter, or monthly, as shall seem necessary, and a copy be sent to each member, or subscriber, gratis, and a certain number might be offered for sale, to assist defraying the expences of the Institution.

If any person of respectability has an inclination to render the community a signal and lasting service, he has an opportunity of doing it, by coming forward to receive the names of those who wish to become members, provided they are sent free of postage, &c.; and by the number of the subscribers, he may form an estimate of the subscription necessary for carrying the same into execution.

If the above observations will afford any assistance in establishing this valuable Institution, my wishes will be fully accomplished.

TYRO.

*Chelmsford, Sept. 13, 1803.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AT this important period, when the unprincipled ambition of a military despot, after triumphing over the independence of southern Europe, has turned his ferocious troops into the North of Germany, and, devastating the fertile fields of Hanover, threatens the political annihilation of the yet remaining Hanse Towns—at a time, too, when the naval superiority of Britain is once more boldly asserted



affected by the blockade of the Elbe, and the Powers of the North invited by a great example to maintain inviolate the independence of their countries, and resist the intrusion of a foreign host—the public attention is naturally directed towards these scenes of action, and every connected region becomes an object of particular regard.

The Elbe claims peculiar distinction among the rivers of Europe, not merely from its commercial importance, but as the boundary of the Roman conquests towards the North. For there the veteran troops whom Drusus had long led to victory, were awed, under the command of his successor Tiberius, by the warlike appearance of the Saxon hosts, frowning defiance from its northern banks. From this once sacred stream to the western shores of the Baltic, decisive marks of human industry are every where displayed, whether in the crowded streets and stately buildings of the proud commercial city, or in the cultured fields and rustic habitations of the adjacent plains. A general view of this important country, as it appeared during a short but recent excursion, and a more minute description of these two great commercial emporiums, which once formed distinguished members of the Hanseatic league, and still retain the name of independent cities,\* may not, at this moment, be devoid of interest with the British public; however feeble the abilities of the writer, or inadequate his information concerning objects he is thus attempting to describe.

I embarked on board a small merchant-vessel, early in the month of April, which, taking her departure from \*\*\*\*\* in the North of England, with light and variable breezes; made during the sixth night of her voyage the light-house on Heiligoland. This important beacon, for all vessels whose course is directed to the Eyder, the Weser, or the Elbe, presents itself at the distance of five or six leagues in clear weather, rises 240 feet above the flat surface of the island, and is kept burning during the whole year.—Though now the residence of none but fishermen or pilots, Heiligoland, or Holy Island, (probably deriving its name from some monastic foundation,) claims consideration in the annals of Europe during the darkness of the middle ages. It was an important station of the Anglo-Saxons previous to their settlement in Britain, and

a terror to Europe during the subsequent depredations of the lawless pirates of the North. Situated in  $54^{\circ} 11'$  north latitude, and in  $8^{\circ} 33'$  longitude east from the meridian of Greenwich, it affords shelter and anchorage, in times of danger, both behind its eastern cliffs, and in the channel, three quarters of a mile in breadth, which now divides it from the once contiguous sand-dunes. Subjected for some years to the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, it became finally dependent on the Crown of Denmark in 1714. The navigation in these parts is rendered peculiarly difficult by the force and rapidity of the currents, when these are not surmounted by a strong and steady breeze. We were consequently plying for many hours, alternately favoured and retarded by each of these contending elements, before we were enabled to anchor for the night at the mouth of the Elbe. At the dawn of day on Sunday the 10th of April, we took a pilot from the hoy stationed near the red buoy, and with a flowing tide and a favourable west wind rapidly ascended the river. Passing the beacons at Neuwerk, and the town of Cuxhaven, a small dependency of Hamburg, from whence the principal communication between England and the North of Europe has been hitherto maintained, we coasted along the flat shores of Hanover,\* which present a frequent recurrence of villages, houses, windmills, and churches, but are very sparingly decorated with wood. Still more bare, but equally populous, the coast of Holstein, once the principal residence of our Saxon ancestors, gradually rose above the horizon, and marked the bounds of the majestic river, through

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\* The roads in this country, if we may give unlimited credit to travellers, who, having reached Cuxhaven in the English packets, pursue their journey from thence to Hamburg by land, are execrably bad, the carriages in the highest degree inconvenient, and the landlords imposing knaves. But ought we not to make some allowance for the chagrin of those who probably for the first time exchange the ease of a stage-coach, and the accommodations of an English inn, for the jolting of a stool-waggon, and the entertainment of a German post-house. For such, therefore, who cannot, or who will not, submit patiently to the inconveniencies of the only modes of land-travelling this country affords, it is more advisable to proceed, if the wind permits, by water, either in the packet-boat lately established between Hamburg and Cuxhaven, or in such other conveyance as opportunity presents.

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\* Hamburg and Lubeck.

which we smoothly glided with the ascending tide. The channel is carefully marked out with black and white buoys, placed in regular succession from the mouth of the river, alternately verging towards either shore. About 2 P. M. we consequently approached the coast of Holstein, and afterwards changed our pilot at the creek near the village of St. Margaret.— Before the ebbing tide obliged us to bring up for the night, we passed Glückstadt, one of the principal cities in this territory, situated on the river Större, a stream which once gave the name of Störmania to that division of Holstein which is situated towards the east. A thick mist after sunrise prevented our taking advantage of the earliest flood, and the morning was far spent before we reached Städt, a city in the Hanoverian territories, where a toll is collected from all vessels passing up the Elbe, to the annual amount, I believe, of eighty thousand pounds sterling. The ships of England and Hamburg alone are excused from anchoring here, but a boat is regularly dispatched from the guard-ship to convey a messenger with their papers to the shore.

The country on both sides now assumes a more engaging aspect; frequent groves contribute to enliven the scenery, and the dull uniformity of a flat surface is interrupted by the view of distant hills. But slimy marshes here occur more frequently on either coast, and strong embankments are necessary in many places to prevent the encroachments of the river. To the great detriment of the navigation of this important river, and perhaps to the still greater annoyance of the anxious traveller, the principal bars in the Elbe occur in the environs of Blankenese, and almost within prospect of the wished-for port. On some of these the water is so shoal as to render the passage of laden vessels impracticable except when the tide is at its height. In other places the channel in this spacious stream is so narrow as to render a beating-passage difficult, more especially where its winding course changes every moment the track of the vessel, and a hilly coast occasions a frequent recurrence of variable winds. Wind and tide being thus equally requisite to ensure an expeditious voyage, with a favourable breeze, the vessel is too frequently detained for want of water, and at the height of the flood-tide impeded by light and variable winds.— Such was precisely our case; for we experienced each varying hindrance as we approached or passed Blankenese, a chain of barren hills, which we had seen in distant

prospect, and which rise on the coast of Holstein, from the margin of the stream. A large village, the residence of fishermen or pilots, whose boats were moored along the shore, is situated in the hollows towards the eastern extremity, whilst some more conspicuous buildings crown the summits of these hills. The lofty towers of Hamburg now rose in distant prospect, and as we advanced, the rattling of carriages upon the shore announced the near approach to this distinguished city. But the wind was still light and variable, the flood-tide was almost done, and it was scarcely probable the vessel could reach her port before the close of day. Expressing a wish to land, I was readily accommodated with the boat, and in a few minutes landed at the Devil's Bridge, a small village in Holstein, situated immediately on the beach. After walking about two hundred paces, I ascended a rising ground to the eastward, and soon found myself in the midst of a spacious road, fringed with gardens, which were decorated with houses both of wood and stone, pavilions, and various other ornaments, in the fashion of the country. I proceeded along a spacious causeway, alternately losing and regaining very beautiful prospects of the Elbe.— The road was covered with carriages, some of them in the fashion of England, but for the most part long wicker baskets, capable of holding with ease ten or a dozen people, and all crammed with a promiscuous concourse of men, women, and children, driving furiously towards the city. Though the rapid succession of these vehicles covered me continually with dust, the direction they all moved in rendered me perfectly easy with regard to the road I had taken; for though a stranger to the country, I determined not uselessly to betray my ignorance, by the inaccuracy of the dialect in which, for the first time, I should attempt to converse.— Several houses of entertainment, all thronged with visitors, occurred successively upon the road. It was the festival of Easter Monday; the Demon of Commerce was asleep, and the Hamburgers were all making merry. As I advanced, a multitude of foot-passengers, continually augmenting, joined upon the road. With them I paraded through the *Paille Maille*, and various streets of Altona, and passed the sentry stationed at the eastern extremity of this city. We proceeded along a stately walk leading through a sandy plain, about a quarter of a mile in length, towards the gates of Hamburg, which I entered unnoticed with the crowd.

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The silence I had hitherto preserved could now no longer serve me: the day was drawing to a close, and I wanted lodgings for the night. After some ineffectual efforts to procure a direction to some merchants for whom I had letters of introduction, or to the Kaiser's Hof, the hotel at which I intended to fix my quarters, I casually encountered an English acquaintance. After exciting the astonishment of one of his companions, (at least so the gentleman pretended,) at my boldness, in thus daring to enter Hamburg, a stranger and alone, I was enabled, by my countryman's assistance, to procure a porter, and particular directions for every gentleman to whom I was addressed.—Fortunately one of these (for on a holiday it was doubtful) I found at home, and, after delivering my credentials, was by him conducted to the Kaiser's Hof.

27th Aug. 1803.

M. Y.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

WHO WROTE the *WISDOM*?

Μακαριοι οἱ σοφίαν λαβόντες Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, οἱ αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ Ὑψίστου κληθήσονται.

Maturion tēs agias Theklas

**A**MONG the books called apocryphal one is entitled the *Wisdom of Solomon*. This gnomology, or moral common-place-book, or collection of heads to preach from (for such is its most adapted destination) contains sometimes in a very condensed form the trains of argument by which to commence, and sometimes in a very ample form the illustrations with which to perorate. The superscription, or title, answers to Salomonic *Wisdom*, and rather respects the proverbial form than the imputed authority of the precepts; unless perhaps it was affixed because the discourses, of which it preserves the outline, were delivered in that porch of the temple of Jerusalem, called Solomon's: as we might now name some late sermons of the Bishop of London, the Saint James's Lectures.

This book is said by commentators to consist of two parts, of two distinct sweeps of argument, or courses of dissertation; the one terminating with the ninth chapter, or with the first verse of the eleventh chapter; and the other including the rest of the book. The tenth chapter possibly forms a connecting medium written by the joiner or compiler of the two treatises. Some heterogeneity of idea has been thought to justify the attribution of these writings to distinct persons. The second

part seems the more antient of the two. At least it was written for a country less advanced in civilization of mind (if the expression may be pardoned) than the preceding part. It opposes to true religion, idolatry or false religion; whereas the first part opposes to true religion, ungodliness or irreligion: so that opinions analogous to those of Epicurus already began to prevail, where it was written, or planned. Both parts are tinged, deeply tinged, with what is called the Platonism of the Alexandrian school, with a theology resembling Philo's; but the second part displays more the nationality of a Jew, and the first part the philanthropy of a cosmopolite.

These phenomena can be explained without the hypothesis of two authors; for those relative states of culture, which are always successive on the same spot, may be cotemporary in different places. He who was preparing discourses to be delivered in the synagogue of Jerusalem, might trace such a skeleton as the second part; who, if solicited to lecture in the synagogue of Alexandria, would prefer such a syllabus as the first part. On the borders of the Jordan, religion might be in danger from superstition; while, on those of the Nile, it was in danger from infidelity. Fresh from the Beth-hammidrash, a student might retain the narrower ken of the second part; who would acquire the comprehensive views of the first part, after associating with the philosophers of the Mousaion. The same person then may, after no great interval of time and place, have composed the whole book, which is throughout pervaded by a mystical but gnostic cast of opinion. And surely the sprinkled\* Syriacisms, the oriental profusion of fanciful illustration, the conscious display of expressional skill, and the anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions, indicate uniformly the hand of some accomplished Barbarian exulting in his Greek.

To the first part, which has not been nearly separated into its nine chapters, too much attention cannot be drawn. It comprizes in little compass more probable religious philosophy, and more useful moral instruction, than any other sacred book. A mere critic would not except even the Gospels. It agrees with them, especially with John's Gospel, and indeed with all the Christian Scriptures, in spirit

\* Such as ἅγιον πνεῦμα for πνευματικός ἁγίους, &c.

remarkably.

remarkably. It inculcates the same simplicity, meekness and forgivingness; the same fear of an ever-present Deity; the same life-cheapening confidence in a future state; the same more than natural antagonism to concupiscence; the same kindness to man, and indifference to rank and riches. To the Divinity, the epithet *Father* is as industriously applied in the Wisdom, as in the Christian Canon; the *Holy Spirit* is in both a very familiar term; *Children of the Lord, Sons of God* are \*technical designations lavished in both on proficients in sanctanimity, on the righteously and religiously disposed, on Babes of Grace, as is still said very analogously.

This Book of Wisdom, it is indeed such, is express with a perfection of eloquence and a cordiality of sentiment, which must for ever preserve and endear it as a manual of piety, of benevolence, and of the milder virtues. It seems to contain, as in a nard-box of alabaster, the peculiar essence of vital Christianity and evangelical religion; the aroma, which exhales from every splinter of the true cross. It is the very leaven, which gives its flavor to all the bread of Christian communion; the sinapi-seed, which has ramified into the tree of life. The eleemosynary virtues only are less insisted on here, than in the writings of the apostolic characters, whose circumstances indeed furnished particular motives for enforcing them. One might else take this book for their *monita secreta*; for the synedical instructions, the private directory, the cracular text, the summary of topics, the common articles of faith and grounds of edification, which they were sent about severally to promulgate and to paraphrase.† The Proverbs of Solomon form a rich legacy of precept; this New Testament of Wisdom is worthy of a greater than Solomon.

Who does not wish to know, in order to venerate, so admirable a teacher? But the

\* In the language of the Jews, a teacher called his pupil *son*; hence in their college slang, which continued to pervade the writings of their priests, *Son of God* answered to *He whom taught, θεοδιδάκτος*. Son of Sirach is probably Pupil of Sirach. Paul calls James (Galatians 1. 19) our Lord's brother; he probably means no more than school-mate, fellow-student: for the mother of Jesus could have no other son living (John XIX. 26 & 27) at the time of the crucifixion.

† By Origen (l. p. 11) this idea is confirmed.

testimony of ecclesiastical antiquity is unsatisfactory, or discordant; so that internal evidence alone remains to supply the deficiency of information. Let us then detach and collect such scattered passages as appear to furnish any personality of allusion, any selfish or individual aspects, any reference to the circumstances, the feelings, or the history of the enditer.

These are they:

I was a witty child, and had a good spirit. (VIII. 19).

I, thy servant, and son of thine handmaid, am a feeble person, and of a short time. (IX. 5).

God hath granted me to speak as I would, and to conceive as is meet for the things that are given me: because it is he that leadeth unto wisdom, and directeth the wise: for in his hand are both we and our words; all wisdom also, and knowledge of workmanship.

For he hath given me certain knowledge of the things that are, namely, to know how the world was made, and the operation of the elements; the beginning, ending, and midst of the times; the alterations of the turning of the sun, and the change of seasons; the circuits of years, and the positions of stars; the natures of living creatures, and the furies of wild beasts; the violence of winds, and the reasonings of men; the diversities of plants, and the virtues of roots; and all such things as are either secret or manifest, them I know. (VII. 15—20).

Thou hast commanded me to build a temple on thy holy mount, and an altar in the city wherein thou dwellest, a resemblance of the holy tabernacle, which thou hast prepared from the beginning. (IX. 8).

They said: he professeth to have the knowledge of God, and he calleth himself the Child of the Lord.

He was made to reprove our thoughts; he is grievous unto us even to behold; for his life is not like other men's, his ways are of another fashion.

We are esteemed of him as counterfeits; he abstaineth from our ways as from filthiness; he pronounceth the end of the just to be blessed, and maketh his boast that God is his father.

Let us see if his words be true, and let us prove what shall happen in the end of him; for if the just man be the Son of God, he will help him, and deliver him from the hand of his enemies.

Let us examine him with despatchfulness and torture, that we may know his meekness and prove his patience; let us condemn



condemn him with a shameful death; for by his own saying he shall be respected.

Such things they did imagine, and were deceived. (II. 13—21).

He pleased God and was beloved of him; so that living among sinners he was translated. (IV. 10).

He being made perfect in a short time fulfilled a long time; for his soul pleased the Lord, who therefore hasted to take him away from among the wicked. This the people saw, and understood it not. (IV. 15).

Thou hast chosen me to be a king of thy people, and a judge of thy sons and daughters. (IX. 7).

Thus the righteous that is dead, shall condemn the ungodly which are living; and youth that is soon perfected, the many years and old age of the unrighteous.

For they shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him, and to what end the Lord hath set him in safety.

They shall see him and despise him, but God shall laugh them to scorn; and they shall hereafter be a vile carcass, and a reproach among the dead for evermore; for he shall rend them, and cast them down headlong. (IV. 19.)

The inference, however obvious, is in its character too bold, and in its possible consequences too magnitudinous, to be lightly stated in words. . . . . Yet why may he not, after rising above the catastrophe, which was expected to terminate his existence, (the second chapter of the Wisdom is subsequent to that catastrophe, or prophetic of it) have himself dictated a new preface at least to those previous and long-meditated writings, destined to condense and to preserve his favourite ideas of moral perfection, and to record the unperishable substance of his extraordinary tuition and intuition? Could any individual else consistently thus talk? Can any impostor be supposed to have a rational motive for thus personating him? Claiming the same prematurity of wisdom and pre-eminence of suffering; inculcating the same amiable though ascetic morality; delighting in the same technical designation; and arrogating with lofty confidence the same final all-retributive jurisdiction. Whoever the author was, he seems already aware (Wisdom VII. 1—6) that wonderful stories were in circulation concerning his own birth.

If the suspicion, of which an intimation has just been hazarded, were founded

in truth, no traces of the existence of the Wisdom would occur in any writer before the thirtieth or thirty-third year of the Christian æra, which is in fact the case. But from the moment of the secession of its sublime author, it would be clung upon by his foremost disciples; it would be put into the hands of all the apostolic characters; it would be fondly consulted and carefully studied by them; it would tincture by repeated perusal the ideas, or the style of every one; it would be quoted directly or indirectly by them all, from the very commencement of their mission. This also is the case; let us particularize.

Who is the earliest contributor to the Christian Scriptures? Probably James. He was already considered as a pillar of the church under Herod Agrippa (Acts XII. 17) who died in 42 or 43, and who had previously executed James. His General Epistle displays education, probity and sense; the whole letter is one perpetual imitation of the Wisdom; where he is not borrowing thought and words, he is parodying the imagery, and copying the composition.—Compare

James, I. 6—12,	with Wisdom V. 14—16.
_____ 17—18,	_____ VII. 25—26.
_____ 26	_____ I. 11.
_____ II. 9—13,	_____ VI. 6—7.
_____ III. 13—18,	_____ I. 6—18.
_____ IV. 4	_____ III. 16.
_____ V. 6	_____ II. 18.

It is moreover observable that James, where he quotes (I. 12) from the Wisdom (V. 16) an unusual expression, *the crown of life*, which does not occur in the Gospel, ascribes it to the Lord himself; so that James, whose intimacy of acquaintance precludes mistake, must have considered the Wisdom as written by the very Founder of Christianity.

Next after James, if not before him even, wrote Peter, who displays a more boiling zeal, but less intellectual culture. He was attached, credulously attached, (observe his reliance on the book of Enoch, 2 Peter II. 4) to the legendary writings of his countrymen. His visit to Babylon, whence the two Epistles are dated, may be placed, it should seem, between the years 54 and 58; because he borrows a passage from Paul (compare 2 Peter III. 10, with 1 Thessalonians V. 2) written in the first of these two years, and lends a passage to Paul (compare 1 Peter II. 13—15 with Romans XIII. 1—5) written in the last of these two years. In the year 56 then, to take the average, Peter had already written a Gospel (1 Peter

Peter I. 12 and 25) and was about to write a history of the church (2 Peter I. 15) during his own times. This Gospel\* in our arrangement, no doubt, is the second, and called after its Greek translator Mark. The church-history has probably been incorporated with the Acts of the Apostles, and extends from the 12th verse of the 1st chapter to the end of the 12th chapter. At least these two narratives are drawn up with that continuoufness, that artless wondering honesty, that warmth of zeal, and those personalities of allusion, which might be expected from Peter; and there are coincidences (compare Mark IX. 7 and 2 Peter I. 17; also Acts IV. 11, and 1 Peter II. 4—6) which favour the belief of a common origin. In all these works of Peter there are traces of the currency of ideas flavoured from the same source as the Wisdom; and in his latter works of its actual perusal.—Compare

Mark, III. 29,	with Wisdom I. 7 and 8
— IV. 22,	— 9—10
— IX. 1,	— VI. 5
— XVI. 19,	— IX. 12
1 Peter I. 4,	— IV. 2
— 17,	— VI. 7
— 24—25,	— V. 14—15
— II. 4—6,	— IX. 8
— III. 10—12,	— I. 11—12
— 22,	— IX. 12
— V. 4	— V. 16
2 Peter I. 21	— IX. 17
Acts III. 14	— II. 18
— IV. 11	— IX. 8
— 26	— VI. 1—9
— 32	— IX. 17
— VII. 52	— II. 18
— X. 34	— VI. 7
— 42	— IX. 7

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing your excellent Miscellany, for September, in page 109, there is an erratum in the word *patuillis*, according to a copy which I have seen some years ago, in a Miscellany published in Northumberland, and is now in the possession of a Mr. John Willson, at Gosforth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. There are two translations along with the Latin, the first by a Westminster-scholar, dated 1728, and signed S. D. as follows:

From a small acorn tow'ring trees arise,  
And with their op'ning foliage glad the skies;

\* The second Gospel is the oldest of the four; for it sometimes supplies both Matthew and Luke with a basis of narrative, which they amplify diversely; as in the story of the transfiguration; and sometimes both Matthew and John; as in the story of the alabaster-box of nard.

Till with increasing years the boughs expand,  
Now see a gallant ship equip'd and mann'd,  
Hence peace to Britain flies with sails unfurl'd,

And by an acorn England rules the world.

The other translation runs thus, and is signed C. S.:

From the small acorn tow'ring oaks arise,  
And now with spreading branches meet the skies;

And still as years revolve the forest grows,  
The warlike vessel now the ocean plows.  
Hence England's fame—hence England safety boasts,

And humble acorns guard the British coasts.

I shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether there are any Sermons of the late Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, in print; and whether any of his Posthumous Works have yet appeared in print.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. T.

Hampshire, 10th Sept. 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

LXXXVIII.—DISSENTIENTS.

A SEAT of learning, in which logic and metaphysics long held the pre-eminence of all other branches of literature, and in which they always had their full proportion of respect, is a soil, which naturally engenders controversy; while politics, assisted by theology, necessarily encourages its growth. In such a place contention cannot fail to take root, and will shoot forth under very different appearances. Sometimes it will be the mere *scholarum lusus*—the exercise of a playful imagination—a trial of literary dexterity—the flourishing of mock gladiators, in which the combatants engage, only to acquire the reputation of superiority, but without any inclination to injure their opponent: at other times, the dispute takes a more solemn turn; the combatants become violently in earnest, and furious for victory; accounting it not enough to oppose an argument, and to overturn a system, unless they, at the same time, diminish the comforts, or demolish the reputation of their adversary.

It is not intended here to force logic to any fixt and observable point, nor to answer, either metaphysically or theologically, the profound question, What is Truth? The general appellation, by which we shall distinguish such as shall be now introduced to our readers, will be Dissentients, of whom the different classes will be slightly specified: but we intend to state, not to dispute; to bring forward facts, and



and to leave others to reason about them as they please.

#### LXXXIX.—SCHOOLMEN.

When Christianity first visited Cambridge is not very certain. An old Chronicler asserts, that nine doctors and scholars of Cambridge were baptized into the Christian faith in the year 141; and that Christianity became the established religion about 180, when King Lucius sent two Cantabrigians, Elwan and Medwin, to consult on the ecclesiastical concerns of his kingdom: the Roman Bishop, it is said, sent over two preachers, Fagan and Damian, who formed the Church of England after the model of Rome, substituting three archbishops instead of three archflamins, and twenty-eight bishops instead of twenty-eight flamins, who had governed their religion in its Pagan state. But leaving these uncertain histories to make their own way, suffice it to say, that Britain was at an early period united to Rome; consequently, the academical controversies carried on through a long period of darkness, would be on points concerning the Romish faith, variegated, however, by the metaphysical disputes of the favourers of the renowned Schoolmen, Doctors *irrefragabilis, mirabilis, fundatissimus, subtilis, approbatus, resolutus, singularis, and profundus*, those polemical digladiators, who, during the dark ages, divided and convulsed all literary institutions.—

Quæ regio in terris vestri non plena laboris ?

#### XC.—LOLLARDS.

Wickliffe, the celebrated priest and reformer in the end of Edward III.'s reign, was not educated at Cambridge, but at Oxford; in which University, being a man of distinguished learning, he possessed considerable authority and influence: but his doctrines soon made their way among all ranks of people; and Cambridge, as may be supposed, was not behind-hand in given them a hearing: many of its members were foremost among Wickliffe's advocates. But as the Lollards (so Wickliffe's followers were called, from Lollardus, a German reformer,) did not form themselves into societies, or churches, they were obliged to maintain their opinions privately, and in the hearing only of their particular confidants; for besides the decree passed in the fourth Council of Lateran, A. D. 1215, "That all heretics should be delivered over to the civil magistrate to be burned," there were particular laws made in Rich. II.'s and Henry IV.'s reign, which

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put them from under the King's protection, and left them at the mercy of the Spiritual Courts. We are not, therefore, to expect, under these circumstances, that Wickliffe's doctrines could be much agitated publicly at Cambridge.

This, however, we collect, that about the year 1401, Archbishop Arundel, with his Commissioners, visited Cambridge, the Archbishop personally the collective body of the University in congregation, his Commissioners every private college. "One article of their inquiries was, whether there be any suspected of Lollardisme, or any other heretical pravity;" and ten years after, Peter Harford was (according to Dr. Fuller, in his History of Cambridge,) ordered to abjure Wickliffe's opinions in full congregation; and about 20 years after this, several Lollards, of Cherterton, were obliged to abjure. One of the opinions of the latter heretics will appear very singular, which was, "that priests were incarnate devils." They had, no doubt, poor creatures, been well *singed* with church-discipline.

An account of these latter, together with their opinions, was copied by a very industrious inquirer into these matters, from the manuscript-register of Gray, Bishop of Ely, dated 1457.

During the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, the term Dissident was variously applied: sometimes he dissents from the supremacy of Henry and some of his favourite doctrines; at other times he is a Protestant, dissenting from Catholics; at others, a Catholic, dissenting from Protestants.—The King, or Queen, for the time being, influenced college-matters, as well as the greater concerns of Church and State.—Masters and Fellows were either promoted, or displaced, according to the religion of the supreme Magistrate.

#### XCI.—EPISCOPALIANS.

During the civil commotions in this country, in Charles the First's reign, Episcopalians were dissident against the Parliament. In the year 1641, the Masters and Fellows of colleges sent their plate to the King, who was then at York. This was considered by the Parliament as an unlawful act in itself, and dangerous in its tendency. For this act three Doctors were imprisoned in the Tower; Dr. Beale, Master of St. John's, Dr. Martin, Master of Queen's, and Dr. Hern, Master of Jesus. Dr. Richard Holesworth, also, the Vice-Chancellor, before the end of his year, was imprisoned, first in Ely-house, and afterwards in the

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Tower,

Tower, for printing King Charles's Declarations at Cambridge. Some others of the Heads were imprisoned in St. John's, of which number was Dr. Samuel Ward, Master of Sidney.

Not long after the Covenant was offered to the University; and recusants were ordered by the Duke of Manchester immediately to leave it.

Dr. Fuller, in his History of the University of Cambridge, remarks "Some, perchance, may be so curious hereafter to know what removals and substitutions were made at this time amongst the heads of Houses. Now, although a man may hold a candle to lighten posterity so near as to burn his own fingers therewith, I will run the hazard, rather than be wanting to any reasonable desire." The following are the names of heads of Houses removed, as copied from Dr. Fuller:—the Masters put in are omitted.

Dr. John Cosens, Dean of Peterborough, and Prebendary of Durham, removed from Peter-house; Dr. Thomas Task, Archdeacon of London, from Clare-hall; Dr. Benjamin Laney, Dean of Rochester, from Pembroke; Dr. Thomas Badgerott, from Caius; Dr. Samuel Collins, the King's Professor, from King's; Dr. Edward Martin, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, from Queen's; Ralph Brownrigge, Bishop of Exeter, from Catherine-hall; Dr. Richard Sterne, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, from Jesus; Dr. William Beale, Chaplain to the King, from St. John's; Dr. Thomas Cumber, Dean of Carlisle, from Trinity; Dr. Richard Holksworth, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from Emanuel; Dr. Samuel Ward, from Sidney.

With respect to the Dissident Fellows ejected, the good-humoured Dr. Fuller observes, "some pity may seem due to such Fellows, outed house and home, merely for refusing the Covenant, being otherwise well-deserving in the judgments of those who ejected them; and it is strange to conceive how many of them got any subsistence, or livelihood, to maintain themselves. This mindeth me of the occasion of the Greek proverb,

"ἢ τεθνήκεν, ἢ διδάσκει γυμνασίᾳ.

He is either dead, or keepeth school."

which, though quoted by Dr. Fuller, is a foolish line.

#### XCII.—PURITANS.

The term Puritan (so called from the Cathari, or Puritani, of the third century,) was first applied to certain Dissidents in the Established Church, in the reign of

Queen Elizabeth; but the principles of Puritanism had been fermenting in the country a long while before: the party became very numerous, very zealous, and very respectable. Mr. George Cranmer, in a letter prefixed to the life of Hooker, the celebrated author of Ecclesiastical Polity, observes, "that the greatest part of the learned in the land were, at first, eagerly affected or favourably inclined that way;" and Mr. Hume informs us, that Puritanism was countenanced by some of Queen Elizabeth's most favourite ministers, Cecil, Leicester, Knollys, Bedford, and Walsingham. The learned of the land, however, soon discovered where their interest lay; and Milton tells us, some years afterwards, that the reason of his undertaking to write in favour of the Puritans, was, that they had less learning among them than the opposite party.

The act of uniformity, passed in Charles the Second's reign, made the Clergy fall into their ranks: there, however, still continued some rebellious spirits, who made warfare on the Established Church: they objected to it on account of the habits of the Clergy: the surplice, the tippet, and corner-cap, together with the ring in marriage, and rites and ceremonies, all became the objects of their religious abhorrence. The orders of the Clergy, and the whole system of discipline as established in the preceding reigns, were, in like manner, offensive to them.—They objected to the discipline of the Church, not to its doctrines. Accordingly, disapproving the terms of conformity, they were set aside from their benefices.

Two thousand Clergymen in different parts of England were obliged to relinquish their livings in the Church, and forty-two were ejected or silenced in the University of Cambridge.

The Ministers ejected from Cambridge were the following:

William Dell, D.D. Master of Caius College; Francis Holcroft, M.A. of Clare-hall; — Wildbore, M.A. both Fellows of Clare-hall. From Emanuel College, James Illingworth, B.D. and Mr. John Reyner, both Fellows; and Mr. Robert Brinsley, Mr. Hulfe, and Mr. Day. From Jesus, Mr. Daniel Evans and Mr. Edmund Hough. From St. John's, Anthony Tuckney, D.D. Master and Regius Professor of Divinity; Jonathan Tuckney, M.A.; John Wood, M.A.; Mr. Windrefs, A.B.; and Mr. Mathum; all Fellows; and Mr. Alden, scholar. From Katherine-hall, William Green,



Green, M. A. Fellow. From King's College, George Duncome, Fellow. From Magdalen College, John Sadler, M. A. Master; Joseph Hill, B. D. Proctor; Thomas More, M. A.; and John Wood, M. A. both Fellows, with Mr. Robert Whitaker. From Pembroke-hall, William Moses, M. A. Master; Alexander Green, M. A.; Henry Sampson, M. A. and Abraham Clifford, B. D. all Fellows. From Trinity College, John Ray, M. A. Fellow, and F. R. S.; Joseph Oddy, M. A.; Thomas Senier, B. D.; Edmund Moore, M. A.; John Hutchinson, B. A.; John Davis, M. A.; ——— Croisland, B. A.; Mr. Alcock; Mr. Hayes, and Mr. John Castle, all Fellows. From the same College were also ejected Samuel Corbyn, M. A.; Mr. Robert Eikins; Mr. Samuel Ponder; Mr. Thomas Lock, scholar; John Pratt, M. D.; William Disney, M. A.; and Willoughby West, M. A.

Of these gentlemen, the most distinguished was Doctor Tuckney, who was first Master of Emanuel College, and afterwards Master of St. John's. A very handsome and faithful account is given of him by Baker, in his Manuscript History of St. John's College: he was a man generally esteemed and respected, and the author of several religious publications.

The following anecdote recorded of Tuckney shews that he was not over-run with bigotry. When, as the President of St. John's, he was called upon, according to the cant of the times, to have regard to the godly, he replied, "No one should have greater regard to the truly godly than himself; but he was determined to choose none but scholars: they may deceive me (continued he,) in their godliness, they cannot in their scholarship."

Another person of distinguished character among these Cantabrigians was Mr. Holcroft. After his deprivation he became the Superintendant of all the Nonconformist Churches in Cambridgeshire, assisted by Mr. Oddy; on account of which, beside his ejection from his Fellowship, he underwent imprisonment in Cambridge Castle for twelve years.—Holcroft was chamber-fellow, or chum, to use a college-term, to Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who during Holcroft's confinement shewed him much attention and civility. Of Holcroft, and of his progress in bringing his dispersed brethren into congregational-churches in Cambridgeshire, there is an account in the Dissenter's Church-book in St. Andrew's parish, Cambridge,

which may be seen in Dyer's Memoirs of the ingenious Mr. Robert Robinson, formerly minister of that Congregation.

Another person of considerable character was Mr. John Ray, the well known naturalist: his works are numerous, and many of them held in high estimation — Ray, though as a Minister he became a Nonconformist, yet did not become properly a Dissenter, but continued to attend the Established Church.

Of Dr. William Dell, Master of Caius College, an account has been given in a former article.

Whoever desires more information concerning these Puritans, may consult Mr. Samuel Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial.

#### XCIII.—METHODISTS.

This sect originated at Oxford; the founder was Mr. John Wesley, of Lincoln College, who was a few years afterwards joined by Mr. George Whitfield, of Pembroke College. They appear not to have entertained any views either openly hostile or insidious against the Established Church, but were very clamorous and dogmatizing against the doctrines and want of zeal in their clerical brethren.

The first person at Cambridge who seems to have been much influenced by Methodism, was a Fellow of Clare-hall, Mr. John Berridge, who occasionally preaching in the pulpit at St. Mary's, gave great offence to the University.—The fellows of Clare Hall, it seems, were happy to dispose of him in a way that was at once creditable to themselves and very acceptable to Berridge, by giving him a college-living, which was Everton, a village in Bedfordshire. This was in 1755.

John Berridge was characterized by great peculiarities; a man of learning, but always preaching against human literature; dismally hypochondriac, yet overflowing with drollery; a preacher in the Established Church, yet a great encourager of Dissenters: he even himself sent forth lay-preachers, and many Dissenting Congregations in Cambridgeshire were composed of John Berridge's disciples.

He used to sign himself Old Everton; and to say, "that when he was at college, and preached, looking on himself as God Almighty's almoner, he expected to be admired for his preachments; but that on his becoming a Methodist preacher, he was taught to consider himself as Jesus Christ's riding peditar, travelling with a wallet at his back, containing nothing often but a mouldy crust; that the Lord

would sometimes even cut a hole in his poor wallet, so that he had not even a scrap to distribute. He published a book entitled "The Christian World unmasked, Pray come, and peep."

John Berridge seems to have been another Holcroft in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, preaching in houses, barns, or any hovel, into which he could put his head. He was generally considered by the University as a whimsical, low-spirited, but, at the same time, well-meaning and honest man.

About 1768 there was a society of Methodists, composed of gownsmen, the most active of whom was Mr. Rowland Hill, a preacher now at the head of a large society in the neighbourhood of the metropolis: these gentlemen used to expound the Scriptures in private houses, occasionally preached in the villages about Cambridge, and had prayer-meetings in their own rooms, which, if not strictly unstatutable, were at least considered as irregular practices.

This last paragraph is introduced as a compliment to *alma mater*, for she certainly discovered in this instance liberality towards these young gentlemen; much more at least than our aunt of Oxford, who actually expelled six young men from Edmund-hall for the same practices, about the same time: on this last occasion many pamphlets flew about the country, and one entitled "The Shaver," cut the Doctors of Oxford very close.

P. S. Milton's Greek lines, quoted in our last Month's *Cantabrigiana*, were inaccurately printed. The last line should have been printed thus:

Πελαγε φάυλα δυσμνημα ζαχαφου

No one, of course, will mistake those errors for the imperfections alluded to.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not in the least wish to depreciate the Telegraph of Sir H. Popham, but from a principle of justice I must remind the *Lover of Merit*, who wrote in your Magazine for August, that a vocabulary of the same sort as that which he mentions is described in a paper presented by Mr. Edgeworth to the Royal Irish Academy in 1796, and re published in Nicholson's Journal, (2d vol. quarto, page 319).

The application of the telegraph to the sea service was recommended by Mr. Edgeworth to Captain Beaufort of the navy in 1798.

I beg the *Lover of Merit* not to suppose

that the writer of this letter charges Sir H. Popham with borrowing from Mr. Edgeworth or from any other person. The inventions of twenty different people, who have no knowledge of each other, and no means of copying from each other, may be similar; but the public will always allow the claim of priority when it can be established by sufficient evidence.

Mr. Edgeworth's "Essay on the Art of conveying secret and swift Intelligence" concludes with these words:\*

"Though I have bestowed much attention and labour upon this subject, I do not pretend to say, that the means of Telegraphic communications, which I have invented, are the best that can be devised. Imitations without end may be attempted; pointers of various shapes and materials may be employed; real improvements may probably be made and perhaps new principles may be adopted. The varieties of art are infinite, and none but persons of narrow understanding, who feel a want of resources in their own invention, are jealous of competition, and disposed to monopolize discoveries. The thing itself must, sooner or later, prevail, for utility convinces and governs mankind; and however inattention or timidity may for a time impede its progress, I will venture to predict that telegraphy will at some future period be generally practised, not only in these islands, but, that it will in time become a means of communication between the most distant parts of the world, wherever arts and sciences have civilized mankind."

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Aug. 10, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THOUGHTS on the probable DURATION of the REPUBLIC of the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA.

THE foundation of this Republic affords a splendid spectacle to the eye of the universe. Its increasing strength may place it in the foremost rank of nations; and, if the Americans continue united, and know where to place a proper bound to their love of dominion, there is a great probability that it will be as durable as any empire the world has witnessed; but, if they disunite, or diminish their internal strength by too great an extension of their possessions, they will become petty states, perpetually struggling with each other, and a prey to factious designing men. All the advantages attending the

\* Vide 6th vol. Trans. Royal Irish Acad. monarchies



monarchies or republics of the old world, center in the new, as well as others which they never possessed. The Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman empires, the dominions of Charlemagne, and the Saracens, arose from conquest, and the uniting of kingdoms different in arts, manners, languages, and religions. The American empire is formed by commerce, and the arts of peace; by people arising from the same stock; emigrating from the same country, possessing the same language, religion, laws, manners, and pursuits; for the small variation in some districts, owing to the intermixture of Germans, forms only a very slight exception, which will be entirely done away in the course of a very few generations. By this intimate connection of men and morals the cause, which accelerated, and finally proved the overthrow of the Eastern empires, is totally done away in the Western.

No precise duration can be fixed to the Eastern Empires, owing to the inaccuracy of historical accounts: the following statement of the principal of them seems the best authenticated and nearest the truth. The Assyrian empire, over a great part of Asia, from Ninus to Sardanapalus, lasted, according to Justin, 1300 years; Eusebius 1240; Georgius Monachus 1340. The Empire of Asia was transferred from the Assyrians to the Medes in the 817th year before Christ: their reign, according to Eusebius, was about 260 years, although Diodorus, and Georgius Monachus differ from him, and also one another, in the names of the kings, and dates of their reigns.

From the foundation of the Persian Empire by Cyrus to its destruction by Alexander about 232 years elapsed.

The Macedonian Empire, from its foundation by Philip, to the 11th year of King Perseus, when it was reduced to a Roman province by Paulus Æmilius, lasted, according to Justin, 192 years.

The Roman Empire, from the foundation of the city of Rome, 753 years before Christ, to the final destruction of the Western Empire by Odoacer in the 476th year of the Christian æra, lasted 1229 years.

All these empires owed their origin and increase to conquest, and an union of dissimilar parts; they, therefore, fell to pieces so soon as luxury and effeminacy had undermined them, and the bravery of the ancient founders had become extinct in their posterity. Enterprising people were soon found ready to take advantage of their degeneracy. The Assyrian and Ro-

man Empires were the slowest in growth, and the longest in decay. The Chinese is the most remarkable empire, as well for its durability, as for the invariable continuation of the same laws and manners for a long succession of ages. Its history, however, is very little known by Europeans, and what the Chinese themselves pretend to give of it is too sophisticated by fable to be believed. It is, nevertheless, certain, that after being conquered by the Tartars they still preserved the same laws, religion and language; and as the conquerors became lost in the immense numbers of the conquered, and by degrees assumed their manners, the dominions of the Tartars might be said to be added to the Chinese empire.

The British empire resembles the Assyrian and Roman in the slowness of its growth, and the Chinese in the fate of its invaders. The Saxons, Danes, Romans, and Normans, after their successive irruptions, remained mostly in England, and formed, in process of time, one nation, governed by one law, and acknowledging subjection to one Prince. England, by its subjection and union with Ireland, Wales and Scotland, laid the foundation of the British empire; and by its conquests and colonies in every part of the globe, and, more particularly by its commerce and manufactures, raised it to that pitch of grandeur as to be second to none. Besides having given birth to the United States of North America, a nation nearly as populous as itself, it is now forming settlements in New South Wales with a fortitude and perseverance surmounting all obstacles, and with the same unremitting watchfulness, toil and labour, as attended the foundation of the United States. From the accounts of the salubrity, soil and productions of New Holland, added to the advantage of its insular situation, very little doubt can be entertained of its becoming a more powerful empire than the United States, and in a more rapid progression. Considering the immense possessions of the British empire in Europe, Asia, Africa, and in America, notwithstanding the separation of the United States, it will be impossible not to exclaim that, should the parent stock be overrun by foreign enemies, torn to pieces by domestic factions, or even blotted out from the face of the globe by a convulsion of nature, yet its fame must be immortal. Enterprise and perseverance have procured for the English language that universality, which French ambition has failed in procuring for theirs; and the pleasing idea of living  
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to a perpetuity of fame, by writing in a language, which, in all human probability, will never be dead, like the Greek and Latin tongues, should infuse into English authors, and animate them with an ardour, which can be experienced by those of no other nation. Increasing time will bring increasing readers, and their praises be resounded by nations.

But to return to the United States: When Congress appointed Washington commander in chief, their jealousy of supreme power, in whosoever vested, induced them in their address to him when they conferred this high office, to tell him 'they trusted, when those ends were obtained for which they took up arms, he would return to the station of a private citizen.' After the independence of the United States was sealed he, accordingly, retired to Mount Vernon, leaving them to their own passions and guidance. The confederation was the only compact which held together, as it were by a thread, these jarring democracies. Imposts were laid by some of them upon others; retaliation, and mutual recriminations, brought on those keen resentments which are seldom or never terminated among states, but by the sword. The crisis between the revolutionary struggle, and the adoption of the federal constitution, was truly awful, and called the attention of Europe towards them. America was debauched by the excesses of a civil war, and inebriated with the luxuriance of boundless liberty; the States were severed from their former head, overwhelmed with public and private debts, rent with jealousies, and governed by different and undefined laws—each sovereign, and without any common bond. Out of this political chaos a project began to be talked of for forming three distinct empires; the United States were tottering on the verge of anarchy and confusion, when all cast their eyes towards Washington, as the only man possessing a sufficiency of command over the popular passions to consolidate them. As he had distanced all rivalry, he was unanimously chosen President of the United States. Their present constitution was carved out of those venerable codes of British legislation, which have received the sanction, and stood the test of ages, altered and adapted to the particular nature of their government. A visible and happy change was the consequence, and from that time, the real union, and existence of the United States as a nation, may be dated.

The republic has since experienced an unusual rapidity of growth; but, it is the natural effect of the wonderful combinations of a plenty of fertile land, and a form of government adapted by themselves, and suited to their own constitutions; and, for those reasons, predicts no signs of as speedy a decay. It possesses the singular felicity of being separated by the vast Atlantic Ocean from all danger of surprize; and those foreign nations, who may be capable of doing them an essential injury, must encounter the greatest difficulties in attacking them.

The extent of the United States is commensurate with any probable increase of population for ages to come; and it possesses all the solid advantages of the Chinese empire, without the fatal neighbourhood of the Tartars. By the cession of Louisiana the Americans have gained a vast increase of territory; and the free navigation of the Mississippi, which is thereby secured to them, will increase the population of the Western parts, and form a complete barrier on that side. The two Floridas can never be an object of terror to them, and in case of a rupture between Spain and the United States, will soon be taken possession of by the latter. The British possessions on the North and West, are alone to be dreaded, and, in the latter quarter they are strongly guarded by the forts established by the British, and lately delivered up to the Americans, according to the treaty of Paris.

Thus situated the United States appear formed by nature for a great, permanent, and independent government. Such an extensive tract of country, covered with a people sprung from an active and industrious nation, whose example they seem anxious to emulate, ought to form a commonwealth as indissoluble as humanity will allow. They have, besides, a knowledge of those destructive principles which have hastened the downfall of other nations, and it is their own fault if, guided by that unerring beacon, they do not avoid a similar shipwreck.

But it is not to be concealed that this rising republic contains the seeds of internal destruction. The first shock the federal constitution received arose from the French revolution. France had two views towards the United States: the one was to annoy her dreaded rival, Great Britain; the other to render them satellites of her boundless ambition. Gratitude to France, for having insured the independence of the United States was first

induced



insisted on, flattery was then put in force, and lastly, when those means failed of drawing them from neutrality, threats were pressed into the service. It was thought necessary, finding all these measures fail, to revolutionize them. The minds of the Americans were inflamed, and every moment watched to paralyze Government, and create a coolness between it and the people. The French began systematic operations, and soon divided the unsuspecting Americans into two parties, called *Federalists*, (whom they also denominated *Autocrats*, and *English Tories*, to render them odious to the republicans) and *Antifederalists*; yet both parties were rigid republicans. Anarchy and civil war impended over this infantine republic, when the wisdom of Washington interposed, and, by a proclamation of neutrality, he, as one of his best eulogists emphatically phrases it, 'arrested the intrigues of France, and the passions of his countrymen, on the very edge of the precipice of war and revolution.' This was followed up by a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, which was one of the last acts of Washington's administration of any consequence, and dashed the poisoned chalice of French fraternity from the lips of the Americans. The French faction raged, and, at the expiration of his presidency, Washington retired, disgusted with the struggles of a desperate party. When, however, the insolence of France constrained the Americans to repel aggression by aggression, this truly great and good man was again called into action: he accepted the Lieutenantcy-general of the army of the United States, and, in the decline of life, did not hesitate again to draw his sword in the maintenance of that independence he had been so instrumental in establishing. Death closed his glorious career! The veneration, which attended him vanished with him, and the United States have been ever since convulsed with the struggles of the two parties, although the cause (the French revolution) has been long since heartily despised by both. But when the ball of contention has been once set on foot, individuals will always be found to keep it up, in order to head the contending parties, until one of them gets the upper hand, and the weakest calls to its aid a foreign power, which most commonly subjugates both. Thus fell the republics of Greece, which, torn to pieces by internal divisions, and striving with one another for the mastery, were easily brought under a foreign yoke; and the German league presents a very recent

example how easily an empire may be crippled by a foreign enemy, when the undermining policy of some of its rulers prefers the aggrandizement of their particular states to the integrity and prosperity of the whole. These two parties have created evident symptoms of a division between the Northern and Southern States, and threats have been thrown out on both sides, which may ultimately bring it about.

Another division also threatens to take place between the Eastern, and Western, territories. The latter have twice openly resisted Government, and yielded only to a superiority of force. An excise duty created the very same disagreement between them as the Stamp Act did between them and Great Britain. It is therefore by no means improbable their offspring may, in time, mete to them the very same measure they meted to the mother-country; and show them, what they have taught Great Britain, that, in the government of a nation, as in that of a private family, there is an age when children will think and act for themselves.

This division is one of the fatal causes of the downfall of an empire: effeminacy, which may be aptly styled a national epidemic, is another. In proportion as a nation increases in security and affluence, it becomes dissatisfied with having barely wherewithal to supply the wants of nature; it pines for those of convenience; those obtained, they pant for luxury, which brings its never-failing concomitant—effeminacy. A nation, thus undermined, is easily overturned by the first hostile blast. Through luxury Cyrus quelled the Lydians; through luxury the Assyrian empire was overthrown by the Medes; theirs by the Macedonians; the latter by the Romans; and the Romans by the Barbarians; and, to give a more recent example, Davila tells us that, in an interview and semblance of treaty with the king of Navarre, Catherine de Medicis broke that prince's power more with the insidious gaieties of her court than many battles before had done. The excesses of the civil war, and the irruptions of the pernicious morals of the French fugitives from St. Domingo, through the republican morals of the United States, will evince to a superficial reader, what must have been self-evident to an eye witness, that luxury has made a grievous breach in the deliberate gravity of republican Americans.

Too great an extension of an empire is likewise another fatal cause of its overthrow; whereby it is first weakened and then

then becomes an easy sacrifice to the hatred and jealousy of contending nations. The American congress early showed a thirst for it, when, after having been successful in the reduction of Ticonderago and Crown Point, they resolved to pursue their design of penetrating into the very heart of Canada; thus at once changing the ground upon which they had taken up arms when they declared they fought for *liberty*, not *conquest*. They have pursued this scheme of aggrandizement ever since, by purchasing for trifles the Indian lands, or driving the aborigines further westward, and by the acquisition of Louisiana. Progressing thus, the Floridas, Canada, Mexico, the whole American continent, and even the West Indies, may be wanted to give them elbow-room. This needs no comment!

Lastly comes a foreign foe, which every enterprising nation is to a declining empire unable to repel insult, and aggression. Division, effeminacy, and extension, sap the outworks and weaken the defence, while foreign aggression prepares to storm the citadel. Happy will the United States be if they know that in a confederacy of states, some potent, others weak, the ambition of individuals is to be restrained; division avoided; due bounds set to their love of dominion; and proper regard had to religion, laws, and manners! As they avoid or neglect this beacon, the United States must fall under either one or the other alternative mentioned in the outset of this paper.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE you will have received before this time, from some of your able Correspondents, a plan of the Society for Scientific Information. I cannot flatter myself so far as to think I am capable of giving such a plan as will meet with approbation; but perhaps one or two of the hints here offered may be useful.

I have sometimes thought it might be practicable to attach such a Society as this proposed to some already established; such, for instance, as the Mineralogical Society, the London Philosophical Society, or the Royal Institution. If this could be done, I conceive there would be mutual advantages arising from such an union. I believe few of the country-members of the Society for Information would desire any other advantage than some of the privileges of a member of such Society, to which it may be united, for the few days they

might annually spend in town. On the other hand, these established Societies, by having Correspondents distributed over every spot of the kingdom, would acquire such a complete knowledge of the whole as must be very desirable. But taking it up on its first grounds of a separate Society, I can see but small difficulties to surmount before a beginning might be made, as it requires no investigation of principle; for true science knows no parties; and it rests with the individual who wishes to become a member, to class himself as he pleases. It will generally be a reciprocal advantage to the members, as there are but few persons who are willing to communicate, but are desirous of information; and they who are in no want, are most likely incapable of giving any, and will not be likely to offer themselves as members. The most essential thing is a beginning, as there can be no doubt of its meeting with encouragement. Would there be any thing amiss in appointing, through the medium of your Magazine, a place to receive, free of expence, the names, &c. of those who would become members, and at the same time any hints that appear worth notice; or would it be better to circulate proposals more publicly, for all who wish to encourage such a Society, to meet at a given place and time to agree upon a plan, &c. and leave the event to such meeting?

If the former of these should be preferred, you may place my name as one; and there are few persons but have frequent occasion to write to London; and it would take but a small corner of their letter to say under what class they would wish their Correspondents to have their names, &c. entered.

If these names, as fast as they arrived, were printed in the Monthly Magazine, and other scientific publications, the Society would be ready to act immediately, even supposing the whole arrangements not made.

It must be understood, that under whatever classes persons may place their names, it will not be expected that they are complete masters of such sciences, but that, having some general knowledge of them, they are willing to answer such questions in it, according to the best of their leisure and abilities.

Suppose a list of all those sciences intended to be included in such Society were printed in your next Magazine, and numbered in the alphabetical order of their initials, thus:

1. Agriculture — 2. Antiquities — 3. Architecture



Architecture—4. Astronomy—5. Botany—6. Chemistry—7. Commerce—8. Geography—9. History—10. Mechanics—11. Mineralogy—12. Meteorology—13. Painting—14. Zoology, &c. &c. &c.

This list being generally distributed, will soon be in the hands of every one that might wish to become a member; and they would then have nothing to do but send their address, and the number belonging to the class he most approved; thus:

Richard Roe, Norwich, 3, 8, 10.

John Doe, Newport, Bucks, 1, 5, 12. &c. &c. &c. The names in this manner would take but little room in your Magazine, &c.

If it would be more agreeable to the majority, this list might be confined to the members of the Society, and the numbers placed in any other way; so that none but those who were in possession of the key would know to which of the sciences the figures belonged. In this case the person who wished to become a member, at the sending his address, must have the list, properly numbered, sent to him. I cannot see much objection to this, and it might suit the modesty of several who might otherwise object to it.

I merely offer these as hints, and if any of them should either be adopted, or be the means of leading to better, I shall not think my time lost. I am, &c.

B. BEVAN.

Leighton, 15th Sept. 1803.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### ACCOUNT of LOUISIANA.

**A**S the cession of Louisiana to the United States of America is become an object of magnitude even in the political eye of Europe, perhaps an account of that colony may not be unacceptable to your readers.

In 1512, Juan Ponce de Leon, who had acquired considerable fame by the conquest of Porto Rico, fitted out three ships for a voyage of discovery. The principal motive which induced him to this undertaking, is rather to be found in the romances, than the history of his country, namely, with the hope of discovering a certain fountain, reported by the natives of Porto Rico to be situated in one of the Lucayo Islands, possessed of the wonderful virtue of *rejuvenescence*; he touched at the Lucayos and Bahama Islands, and drank of every fountain within his reach, but could meet with none that could expand the flush of youth upon his withered

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cheeks. He soon after discovered Florida; but the natives would not permit him to land, so that he was obliged to relinquish his romantic pursuit. He returned to Porto Rico, where he paid the debt of Nature.

In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, who had served under Pizarro, the Massena of his day, and had been invested with the Government of Cuba, sailed from the Havana with a formidable force, and, landing on the coast of Florida, traversed most of the rivers which fall into the Gulph of Mexico. In 1541 he crossed the Mississippi river, and advanced westward. After various discoveries he died, in 1542, leaving the command to Lewis Mascofo.—This officer attempted to travel by land south-west to Mexico; but, after encountering many obstacles, relinquished the enterprize. He came at length to one of the great rivers discovered by De Soto, and, after innumerable hardships, arrived with the way-worn remains of his army at the sea in 1544.

An unsatisfactory account of the discoveries of Ferdinand de Soto may be found in a History of Florida, composed by William Roberts, or in the Spanish of Garcilasso de Vega. This turned out a fruitless enterprize to the Spaniards; the only thing they obtained by it was, the empty fame of being the first discoverers of the river Mississippi. Notwithstanding they extended their discoveries and conquests on the neighbouring coasts, which are washed by the Mexican Sea; yet they did not even approach that mighty river, or pursue the path opened by the adventurous spirit of De Soto.

It was in the reign of Louis XIV. so fertile in men of magnificent schemes of ambition, and under the auspices of that illustrious Minister of the Marine, Colbert, that a new spirit of activity was infused into the commerce and naval enterprize of France. Had the plans formed during the reign of that Monarch, and which were followed up by his successors, been as fortunate as they were gigantic, the powers of both hemispheres would have felt their effects; but there were Nelsons, Duncans, Vincents, &c. thank Heaven, in those days, as well as at present.

No nation has equalled France in the arts of colonization; her Ministers, aided by the powerful and sagacious Society of Jesuits, resorted to every art that could tend to unite the most distant and savage nations in friendly intercourse with her traders, joined to the active zeal of the missionary,

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nissionary, which served to rivet the chains of subjection, which were ready forged to bind all the wandering tribes of America to the Government of France.

The spirit of colonization, which had been for many years on the decline, began to revive at the close of the sixteenth century. From 1598 to 1670 several voyages were made to that part of America now called Nova Scotia, and the settlements of Acadia and Quebec were made, which laid the foundation of the subsequent power of the French in Canada.—The country was called New France, and a new commercial company was created, under the direction of Cardinal de Richelieu, for carrying on the trade, and managing its internal concerns.

New France had been increasing in population and strength for many years, when, in 1670, under the government of the Count de Frontenac, and the superintendence of M. Talon, some Frenchmen set out in pursuit of discoveries to the westward. These adventurers learned from the natives that there was a great river to the west, called by some Michassippi, and by others Mississippi, and which, wherever it might empty itself, did not run to the north or to the east.—From this information it was concluded that this river flowed south, and emptied itself into the Gulph of Mexico; or, taking a western direction, was discharged into the South Sea.

Conceiving the advantages that might result from the navigation of this river, M. Talon determined, previous to his return to France, to ascertain a point of so much importance. He accordingly dispatched Father Marquette, a Jesuit, who had travelled as a missionary through Canada, and a citizen of Quebec, named Jolyet, on this enterprize.

From the south-west bay of Lake Michigan they sailed up the river Des Roches almost to its source; then quitting this river, after some days march they embarked on the river Quisconing, and continuing their course west, they found themselves on the 17th of June 1673, entering the Mississippi, in about 42.12 degrees north latitude. Yielding to the current, they passed down this great river to the 23d degree of latitude, the country of the Akanas; but finding their provisions fail, and their numbers too few to encounter the perils of unknown regions, they resolved to return, not, however, without having been first satisfied that the river emptied itself into the Gulph of Mexico. Father Marquette stayed among

the Miamis, and Jolyet returned to Quebec.

The death of the former, and the departure of M. Talon for France, prevented any further prosecution of the discovery for a time.

Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, educated in the College of the Jesuits, was a man of bold and enterprising character; he conceived the project of penetrating to Japan or China by a north or westerly course from Canada; and, though destitute of all the means necessary for so great an undertaking, his mind was deeply occupied with this design, when the return of Jolyet to Montreal, with the account of the discovery of the Mississippi, engaged his attention. He then went to France, where he was received with great favour by the chief persons of the Court, who sanctioned his scheme. On his return to Quebec, he began his voyage, with erecting a fort at Niagara, which he had marked out.

In 1682, he descended the river Illinois, and in February of the same year he entered the Mississippi, and arrived at its mouth on the 9th of April.

Having taken possession in the name of Louis XIV. of this important territory, and the adjacent country, with those customary formalities deemed requisite to secure the right of the French Monarch, he returned by the Mississippi and Illinois to Canada, and from thence went to France to give an account of his voyage.

A small squadron was fitted out at Rochelle, in 1684, on board of which La Salle embarked for the purpose of finding out the mouth of the Mississippi by the way of the Gulph of Mexico. Deceived by the force and direction of the currents, they passed the Mississippi, and went about one hundred leagues farther west, where they landed, and built a fort on the river St. Bernard. After various adventures, and suffering numerous hardships, aggravated by disputes among the party, La Salle and his nephew were inhumanly murdered by three of their treacherous companions.

In 1698, the attention of France was again directed to Louisiana. Count de Pontchartrain, then Minister of the Marine, sent two vessels of war, under the command of the Marquis de Chateau Morand and M. Iberville, to that country.—They arrived on the coast of Florida in January 1699. Iberville landed on the Isle de Dauphine, in the bay of Biloxi, between the Mobile and the Mississippi rivers. He then proceeded to the Mississippi,



pi, and sailed up the river a considerable distance, when he received a letter by the hands of an Indian chief, written by one of De Salle's companions. The truth of the discovery of the river being thus, to his great joy, confirmed, he returned to the bay of Biloxi, where he learned that an English corvette had been at the mouth of the river, and on being ordered away, threatened to return with a greater force. This information determined him to secure the possession of La Salle. He therefore erected a small fort on the bank of the river, on which he placed four pieces of cannon. He was here agreeably surprised with the arrival of M. Tarti, (De Salle's companion,) with about twenty Canadians, who had before settled among the Illinois. After finishing the fort, he ascended the river, as far as the Natches, where he designed to lay the foundation of a new city, by the name of Rosalia, in honour of the Countess of Pontchartrain.

In 1610, the settlement on the Isle de Dauphine was plundered and burnt by an English cruiser. The same year Louis XIV. by letters patent, granted the extensive commerce of Louisiana to M. Crozat for sixteen years, and the property of all the mines and minerals he might discover. Crozat instituted a new government for the colony, but met with so many difficulties and disappointments, that in 1717 he surrendered his charter to the King.

At this time the well-known Mississippi-scheme was projected by the celebrated Law, and a company was formed under his direction to carry it into execution.—Towards the end of the same year the foundation of the new city of Orleans was laid. It is remarkable what romantic hopes this charming-country, in every stage of its history, has inspired, from its *fountain of youth*, so eagerly sought by De Leon, to the fair prospects of Law.

The country lying east of the river, and now comprehended under the description of the Mississippi territory, is perhaps, in regard to soil, climate, and productions, the most delightful spot in America; and is it not a subject of regret that these natural advantages should be rendered of no value?

The country claimed and possessed by France under the name of Louisiana, was bounded on the south by the Gulph of Mexico, on the north by Canada, and on the east and west indefinitely comprehending a greater extent than that of the United States. The activity, wisdom,

and address, with which that nation has invariably pursued its schemes of aggrandisement, are well known. In 1752 she had nearly completed a chain of forts from New Orleans to Quebec, by which the English colonies were hemmed in, and would have been confined to the country on this side of the Allegany mountains.

These gigantic projects were defeated by Great Britain in the war of 1756.—The House of Bourbon was humbled before the mighty genius of a Pitt. His great and comprehensive mind embraced the whole extent and magnitude of the empire, penetrated the artful schemes of the French Court, and seized every occasion to paralyze a cunning and dangerous enemy. He despised the feeble councils and short-sighted views of selfish and shallow politicians, who sacrifice the solid interest and honour of the State to the ephemeral advantage of a deceitful peace, or to whatever may in the least endanger their popularity.

By the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, all the possessions in Canada, and that part of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi, and including the Floridas, were ceded to Great Britain; France reserved New Orleans, and the island on which it is built, which, with that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, she gave to Spain.

By the treaty of 1783, the Floridas came again into the possession of Spain.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT inform Rusticus by what author the epithet *Pollens* is applied to Venus. It cannot have escaped your observation, however, that *Deus* is reckoned of the common gender, and is used as feminine by Virgil, I believe, in several parts. For instance, in *Æneid* II. line 632, the words *Deo ducente* occur, in allusion to Venus; and in *Æneid* VII. line 498, *Deus* is likewise applied to the Fury Alecto. In the edition in *Usum Delphini*, there is a note in the first line, citing various passages from different authors, in which *Deus* and *Dea* are both used as feminine. So that, if the masculine character of Venus depend on no better grounds than the application of *Deus* to her, the title must be considered as indifferently established, and, at best, but very equivocal.

J. G.

Crouch-End, Sept. 18, 1803.

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To

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N my Magazine of this month I see with pleasure that you solicit communications on a subject that has long been uppermost in my thoughts—the promotion of knowledge by the powerful combination of extensive societies. What great mischief, I have observed of late years, men can do in large bodies, naturally leads me to consider what effectual services they might accomplish, if united in overcoming the difficulties of science; and it is not quite six months past since I began a line to you, proposing an expeditious method of getting, in about twelve months or less, over all the obstacles that lay in the way of acquiring a knowledge of our own ornithology. We see, after all the labours of Pennant, and others, that so common a tribe as the gulls are but ill defined; but if one man out of every village on our coasts would undertake to communicate all he knows, or could learn with certainty, of them, and direct that communication to a fixed point, (we will say, in London,) where a committee should sit monthly to inspect papers, and select the new particulars by this means acquired, we should shortly be in possession of nearly all that was necessary to be known; and my idea was, that, to avoid confusion, the managers of the business should give an invitation to every one, (members or not members of this extensive association,) to communicate all they know personally relative to one bird at a time, or at any rate, one species of birds, sending up their papers monthly by the cheapest conveyance, and, when convenient, adding specimens of the whole, or part, in proof of their assertions. In a short time I should think, by this means, the London Committee would be able to select from their correspondents a prodigious number of useful members, perhaps one to every four or five villages in England, who should be solicited to associate for their mutual improvement in this branch of science, until it was exhausted, and then proceed to some other, after publishing all their discoveries for the benefit of the whole.

My reason for proposing this method was, that if too much was undertaken at a time, nothing would be well done; and we know that human thought is never so profitably expended as when confined to one point. There are enough of men of talents in the United Kingdoms to form extensive societies for the perfection of knowledge in every branch; many would

enrol themselves with five or six, others confine themselves to one only; and by inviting people out of the pale to give their mites, a great body of information would be collected from the indolent and reserved, by no means to be overlooked; for every man's experience furnishes him with many observations that he knows would be exceedingly useful to others, if he could tell where to offer them.

Facts force themselves frequently on men of very little general knowledge, relative to some particular subject, as I know by my own feelings; and the notes most readers make on the margins of their books, could they be collected on any work, would greatly enhance the value of a second edition.

But if we are to expect any rapid progress to be made in the undertaking, we must carefully avoid the errors of those generals, who, when sent to inquire into the best mode of defending a country from her foes, or how to secure a particular estuary, neglect to consult the lower order of men, whose business occasions them to be constantly occupied about the spot, and only call on the men of rank and consequence for their opinion.

Science must not, therefore, despise the humble information of the unlearned or the poor, but by every means encourage them to come forward and add their facts to the aggregate mass. So shall she receive free-will offerings in abundance, and the assistance of the more enlightened to arrange them; light shall come out of darkness, and new hemispheres of knowledge from a chaotic region of crude and ingeised compilations.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. G. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**U**PON accidentally looking the other day into the Fourth Number of a work calling itself a "Review," and published at Edinburgh, I observed that in the critique on Shepherd's Life of Poggio Bracciolini, the author of that work is blamed for neglecting to give some specimens of Poggio's Italian compositions! If any such specimens exist, they must be great curiosities; yet Mr. Shepherd will find it difficult to account in a satisfactory manner for his intirely omitting them. But if, on the contrary, no such compositions are extant, the critic deals rather hard upon Mr. Shepherd in finding fault with him for not producing a nonentity. I am inclined to doubt the existence



existence of any such compositions, as in the course of much desultory reading on the subject of the literature of the fifteenth century, I have not found any mention of them.

Should this letter meet the notice of

the author of the above-cited article, or of any of your numerous readers, who may be inclined to give information on this point, by so doing they will gratify the literary public. I am, Sir, &c.

G. D.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of the late*  
GENERAL KLEBER, *from his early*  
LIFE *to his* ASSASSINATION *in*  
EGYPT.

JOHN BAPTISTE KLEBER was born at Strasburg in the year 1750. His parents, though not opulent, were nevertheless respectable. He lost his father in the earliest part of his infancy.

Kleber, even when a child, evinced a character at once firm, intrepid, and unruly; which sufficiently announced what might be expected from him hereafter, though for the moment it bade fair to incur the imputation of stubbornness and indocility. From some quarrel arising between him and a brother, whom his mother bore to a second husband, she was induced to send him to a clergyman's house at some leagues distance from Strasburg, for instruction. The progress he made in his studies was sufficiently rapid, but his indifference, or rather antipathy, to all religious matters so offended the worthy clergyman, that he wrote to have his pupil withdrawn; which request was soon after complied with.

Kleber, now in the bosom of his family, pursued his studies for some time longer. In the mean time his form began to acquire that almost colossal stature by which he was afterwards so particularly distinguished; though still young, he had already attained the complete size of manhood.\* His relations now persuaded him to fix upon some profession; he accordingly chose that of architecture, and, uniting practice with theory, worked for a considerable time in the service of his father-in-law.

Having by degrees acquired all the knowledge attainable at Strasburg, his relations sent him to Paris, in order that he might complete himself in a profession for which he evinced the happiest turn and disposition. He was now but sixteen years

of age, when, being suddenly transported to this immense city, without any guide or master whatever, but scantily provided with money, it is true, yet nevertheless free in his actions; he could no longer bridle the unruliness of his character, which burst out at once, and hurried him into numberless extravagancies.

As he was admitted to employment under the eyes of the celebrated Chalgrin, he successfully availed himself of the instructions of this great artist. But as all his moments were not dedicated to labour, the time which he had to spare was given up to the pursuit of pleasure.

Kleber was mild and moderate in his disposition, until carried away by passion: the moment that he met with any contradiction—the moment that the idea of pleasure took possession of his mind—no tie was strong enough to confine him; in such cases he carried the violence of his disposition to the highest pitch. Nor was his character anywise different, even at a period when maturity of age and reflection should have rendered his passions less predominant.

His relations soon perceived that he was in the habit of expending more money than they had the means of furnishing; they were informed likewise of the irregularity of his conduct, and of the debts he had contracted; and were in consequence under the necessity of recalling him to Strasburg.

On his arrival, they represented to him the situation of their fortune and of his own, and endeavoured to persuade him to make the most of his talents in the line of life he had chosen: in spite of his heedless and giddy disposition, he acknowledged the prudence of their advice; but a chain of singular adventures, and the impetuosity of his temper, induced him to embrace the military profession: the following adventure was in some measure the cause of it.

One day being at a coffee-house, he observed that several thoughtless young men, inhabitants of Strasburg, were inso-

\* He was six feet high, French measure; according to our standard, about six feet and four inches.

lently seeking a quarrel with some strangers who were present. Kleber, seeing the manner in which they were insulted, and always just and impartial, when not misled by passion, took the part of these foreigners, and interested himself so successfully in their behalf, that he silenced their adversaries, and put a complete stop to their influence. The former testified their gratitude in the most feeling terms, formed immediate acquaintance with him, and sought in the most earnest manner to be informed of his employment and situation in life. Having acquainted them with his prospects and profession, these strangers solicited him to quit Strasburg, and follow them to Munich, promising to procure his admission into a military school, which the Elector had instituted for the education of young men destined for the army.

Kleber, who had always a great inclination for this profession, listened with eagerness to the proposal of these strangers, who were now become his friends. It was necessary, however, to gain the consent of his relations, which was only given on condition that his new protectors would procure his admission previously to his departure from Strasburg, in order to avoid the expence of a fruitless journey.—After this arrangement, the young Bavarians, immediately on their return to Munich, fulfilled their promise, and some days after they sent him his nomination to the place of which they had spoken.

Kleber, after the receipt of his appointment, set out directly for Munich, where he was received in a manner which sufficiently proved how advantageously he had been spoken of. Here he daily improved himself in knowledge; and his person, stature, and character, while it interested many, kept a check upon those who might otherwise have appeared jealous of his success. The life which he led at the school, and the flattering distinctions with which he was honoured, could not fail of gratifying our young student; for, notwithstanding his great propensity to pleasure, the activity of his mind inclined him to study: his improvements were equally rapid and persevering; but the success which he obtained, and the encomiums he received, so completely flattered his vanity, that he resolved upon a step which might have gone near to ruin him, but which, by a fortunate chance, contributed to his promotion.

Eight months after his admission to the school, one of its principal directors died. Kleber, who was thoroughly sen-

sible of his own value, though as yet too young to foresee the consequences of his rashness, was bold enough to demand the vacant place. He sent in a petition to the Minister under whose inspection the affairs of the school were conducted.—This measure was considered as highly deserving of punishment, and he ordered that Kleber should, by way of atonement for his presumption, be immediately put under arrest.

This unfortunate event made a singular impression on Kleber; it was indeed sufficient to discourage any other than himself. He remained a few days in confinement, after which he was liberated before the expiration of his term, upon the following occasion.

General Kaunitz, son of the Emperor's first Minister, having arrived at Munich, wished to visit the different establishments of that city: the military school was more likely than any other to attract the attention of a warrior. Preparations were therefore made for this visit, and all the pupils were instructed to appear in such a manner as to give the Prince a high idea of the school and its directors. Kleber was brought from his confinement as one who was calculated to do it the greatest honour. He was acquainted with the motives which abridged his term of imprisonment, and charged to behave in such a manner hereafter as not to merit a similar punishment. On this he had already determined; for, as he conceived himself to have been unjustly humiliated, he was resolved to quit the school. He was, nevertheless, willing to try whether the visit of the Prince might not work some fortunate change in his situation, if he could successfully contrive the means of attracting his notice. To accomplish this object, he picked out the most exact and finished of the plans and drawings which he had executed, and placed them, as if by chance, in one of the rooms through which the Prince was expected to pass; and this contrivance succeeded to his wishes.

When the General arrived, each of the pupils, in pursuance of previous directions, was employed in different exercises. The Prince cast his eyes, in the first instance, on the drawings of young Kleber, and, after expressing his admiration, asked the name of the author. He was conducted into an adjoining room, where the young man in question was fencing with one of his comrades. The Prince had no sooner seen him, than he was as much surprised at his fine stature and martial appearance,



pearance, as he had been struck with his plans and drawings. He addressed him with the greatest kindness, and after conversing familiarly with him for the space of an hour, he appeared so well satisfied with the answers he had received to his different questions, that he engaged him to relinquish the school, and take up his abode with him, promising to take him under his protection, and procure him an establishment.

Kleber, after these assurances on the part of the Prince, made no hesitation in accepting his offers. His relations having refused him the money necessary to bear his expences to Vienna, he applied to an old Baroness, whom he had frequently had occasions of seeing at Strasburg, for the loan of four Louis-d'or, and with this sum he set out for the Prince's country-house in the neighbourhood of Vienna, the place which had been marked out for him. But it unfortunately happened that Kleber, on his arrival, found neither the Prince nor the person who had been commissioned to receive him. This was the most unlucky accident that could befall our young adventurer, who was now almost destitute of money. He was not, however, totally disconcerted: he went to a neighbouring inn, from which he wrote a letter to the Prince, to inform him of his arrival, and that he waited for his orders. Three days after he was sent for by a special messenger, and conducted to the Prince's house, where he was treated with every possible kindness. The master of the dwelling was not long in making his appearance there; he received his new guest with great cordiality, and after frequent and familiar conversations with him, found additional cause for his esteem. He employed him in making several alterations in his house and gardens, and was thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which they were executed. He sent him on many occasions to Vienna, and conducted him in person to a review, where the Emperor Joseph II. was present. This Monarch, struck with the appearance of young Kleber, applied to the Prince for information as to the object of his remark; and the manner in which the latter answered the inquiry, was unusually gratifying to the person whom he had thus patronized.

Prince Kaunitz, having discovered that Kleber was possessed of those talents which every good soldier should have, gave him a lieutenancy in his own regiment, without obliging him to serve previously as an ensign, according to the usual

practice in the Austrian army. He was equipt at the expence of the Prince, and sent to the regiment, where his quality of stranger, and his promotion to a lieutenancy without having served in an inferior capacity, procured him some enemies, who nevertheless soon became his friends, as he neglected no possible means of acquiring the good will of his officers and comrades.

Soon after his arrival at the regiment, war was declared against the Turks, and they received orders to join the army in Hungary.\* Kleber was to have served during the campaign as one of the officers belonging to the Prince's staff. But the peace which took place shortly after, much to the mortification of Kleber, who was eager to signalize himself, sent the army into quarters. The regiment was ordered to Luxemburg, where Kleber remained during his continuance in the Austrian service. But he was speedily under the necessity of applying for leave of absence, that he might go to Strasburg, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money to answer the debts which he had contracted in quarters.—Economy was by no means among the number of his virtues: he had already consumed his patrimony, and a longer stay at Luxemburg would most probably have been attended with disagreeable consequences. In pursuance of the advice of his family and friends, he sent in his resignation, and thus gave up a situation which he had occupied for the last eight years.

Kleber, being now under the necessity of relying on his talents for support, was presented to M. de la Galaisière, Intendant of Alsace, who testified the most lively interest in his welfare, and nominated him Inspector of public buildings in Upper Alsace. Bèfort was the place fixed upon for his residence, whither Kleber went with so much the more pleasure, as his brother-in-law had the care of the fortifications of that town, and was in high esteem among the inhabitants.

Although this establishment was by no means of importance to a man who was far from being an economist, and who had besides lived in a certain degree of opulence, and in familiar intercourse with the great, he was obliged to be satisfied with it. He endeavoured to make the most of his critical situation; and, during the six years he passed at Bèfort, he lived

\* This was the period when Joseph II. wished to unite with Catharine of Russia, in an attack upon the Ottoman Empire.

tolerably contented, though he did not totally correct his extravagance and want of foresight.

This period was, however, highly advantageous to him. He studied his profession with the greatest care, and laboured to obtain a thorough knowledge of it. He employed himself more attentively in the perusal of good authors, and the cultivation of his mind gave new force to his philosophical system.

It was during this interval of repose that the Revolution happened, and opened a career in which he developed those talents which had hitherto been buried, and which he employed as advantageously for his country as conformably to his own taste.

Scarcely was the Revolution announced, when Kleber became one of its most enthusiastic partizans. He exerted himself with eminent zeal either in arranging the private measures of those municipalities in which he had any influence, or in guiding the choice of the popular assemblies to men of merit and energy, and worthy of representing the people.

At this time it was reproachfully said that his principles were carried to excess, especially at Strasburg, where, at one of the elections, his enemies, in order to prevent his being chosen Deputy, brought this charge against him, although they knew it to be totally void of foundation: it nevertheless served to keep him at a distance. Yet never had those who were advocates for the levelling-system, a more open enemy, or one who took less pains to conceal his way of thinking.

Kleber had, from the beginning of the Revolution, entertained hopes that it would deliver him from the embarrassments he laboured under, and enable him to obtain some situation which might indemnify him for that which he lost by the new order of things. Such were his expectations; though as yet he knew not how they were to be realized.

The first battalions of volunteers were now organized; and as the law for that purpose required that each battalion should have an adjutant from among the officers of the line, he was persuaded to apply for one of these places. General Wimpfen, who then commanded at Brieg, eagerly complied with his request, at the solicitation of several members of the department. He joined his battalion at Ribeauvilliers, two leagues distant from Colmar, which he found already formed, but badly organized, and in the greatest disorder. He was received like

a son by his commanding officer, who immediately placed the battalion under his sole and supreme direction; and by this means it became one of the best in the army.\*

Kleber, after passing six months at Ribeauvilliers, was sent with his battalion into the department of Ain. His stay in this latter place was but short, as he received orders to join the army of Custine in the neighbourhood of Mentz.

Under a supposition that he might obtain promotion more rapidly by an appointment to the staff than by remaining with his regiment, he now took the resolution of going to Porentruy, where General Ferrieres commanded, and of requesting the situation of aide-de-camp.—The General, although he received him with great affability, thought proper to refuse his demand, upon which he set out for Mentz.

The events which took place at the siege of this city are well known. General Custine, at once unfortunate and imprudent, left a numerous garrison in this fortress, and among them was Kleber, who was soon appointed second in command. The General in Chief being no longer, from his advanced age, in a condition to support the fatigues of war, was under the necessity of quitting.

The memorable siege of the city of Mentz, and the noble defence made by the garrison, gave Kleber a full opportunity of shewing what was his intrinsic merit. The Generals who commanded there were not long in appreciating his talents, which procured him the appointment of Adjutant-General, as an adequate recompence for the distinguished services he rendered on this occasion. As he had an intimate conviction of his claim to this nomination, he did not think it necessary to make many acknowledgments to those who had promoted him;† a circumstance which furnished them with a pretext to accuse him of ingratitude.

The details of this siege, which reflected equal honour on both sides, are sufficiently public: it was the only regular one that took place throughout the war. Kleber behaved with the most consummate bravery. Being charged with the defence of an advanced post, he had no

\* This battalion, after the siege of Mentz, was sent into the Vendée, where almost all the brave fellows who composed it were destroyed.

† These persons were Rewbell, and Merlin of Thionville.



concurrents in his line of duty; for the way which led to his post was directly under the fire of the enemy's cannon, and so continually swept with their balls, that few dared venture thither without inclining their body in such a manner as nearly to touch the ground. Notwithstanding the gallant defence which was made, the garrison was reduced to the greatest distress, and became incapable of holding out any length of time; as the French armies made no movement sufficiently decisive in their behalf, in spite of the gasconading of the Representatives, who were then with the Army of the Rhine. They daily sent word that they should soon have an opportunity of embracing their brothers in Mentz, and of overthrowing the Prussian forces; but advancing one day and retreating the next, they never took the proper way of attaining this object.—Mentz at length surrendered; and the Jacobins loudly taxed the garrison with treachery and cowardice. The result of these vociferations was a decree, by which all the leaders of the army of Mentz were ordered under arrest without any hearing on their part.

Kleber, who headed one of the columns, and justly expected to meet with encomiums, if not with rewards, was strangely surprized to find himself put under arrest, on his entrance into Nancy, and attended by two *gens-d'armes*, who did not leave him for a moment. He could not forbear bursting into tears at this unjust treatment.

The Convention, however, repealed this decree; and by a contradiction of conduct not uncommon to that Assembly, it was voted that the army of Mentz had deserved well of their country, and that they should be sent to the Vendée.

Three days after, Kleber arrived at Paris, where the Minister at War confirmed his nomination to the place of Adjutant General; he was, furthermore, made General of Brigade, and was so satisfied with this act of justice, that he forgot the harsh treatment which he had just experienced.

During the siege of Mentz, he became intimately acquainted with Aubert Dubayet: the latter had the highest esteem for Kleber, who in return conceived the sincerest friendship for him. After many separations, and as many meetings again, they had both terminated their career in their campaigns against the Turks.

At this period the process of the unfortunate General Custine exhibited one of those spectacles which the Jacobins delighted to give, because they conceived

them necessary to spread terror throughout the armies. Witnesses were sent for from all quarters. The officers of the army of Mentz were called upon for their depositions, and of this number was Kleber.—In the testimony he gave, he was so far from throwing any blame on Custine, that he passed encomiums upon his zeal and intrepidity. That he might not, however, appear too partial, he regretted that the General had chosen for the command of Frankfort a man who was insufficient to the task, and who, by not holding out as long as the place admitted of, had been highly injurious to the defence of Mentz. Custine hastily replied, "That is true; but I had then no choice. Had I known the witness, whom I declare to be one of the most enlightened and gallant officers in the Republican armies, he should have commanded at Frankfort; and in that case Mentz would still have remained in the hands of the French."—The testimony which Kleber bore to the conduct of Custine was such as to reflect the highest honour on his candour and integrity.

After the expiration of two days he set off for the Vendée, in company with Aubert Dubayet. Previously to his departure for this wretched country, he endeavoured to gain every possible information as to the species of warfare upon which he was going to enter; and he was convinced that mildness, persuasion, and above all, equitable laws, would be sufficient to extinguish the flames of civil war with which the province was devastated, without the aid of those threatening and dreadful preparations which were made against the inhabitants.

It is not our intention to enter into a detail of the campaigns in the Vendée: they are already known: suffice it to say, that Kleber was almost the only one among the Generals who were sent there at that period, who conducted himself as a soldier ought to do; and had not his movements and arrangements been shackled, he would have put a speedy termination to that disastrous war. This, however, did not enter into the views of the rulers of the day, whose interest it was to exasperate this political cancer. He displayed too much talent, and, at the same time, too much contempt for some of his colleagues in the army, not to create a number of enemies: indeed, the denunciations against him were so frequent, that the Committee of General Safety had, six or seven times, pronounced his dismissal, though it was never notified.—

Being sometimes employed as Commander in Chief, and at others as an adviser to the person destined to succeed him, it seemed as though they wished rather to mortify, than get rid of him: they took away his appointment, and yet forbade him to quit his post.

In pursuance of his advice and plans, the famous battle of Savenay was given, which ought to have terminated the war in the Vendée. Although not acting as Commander in Chief, he directed the expedition against the island of Noirmontier, where the principal officers of the insurgents were made prisoners.

The Prince of Talmont, who was wounded and taken, and on the point of being tried by the military commission, and consequently sure of condemnation, having now no further interest in concealing the truth, gave Kleber a detailed account of the force of the insurgents, and motives of the insurrection. The result was, that they were almost totally destroyed, and the truth now became evident, that the disturbances arose solely from the tyranny which had been exercised in regard to their religious opinions. Kleber now endeavoured to persuade his colleagues to employ clemency and gentleness, but without success. Fatigued at length with the dreadful scenes which were continually before his eyes, and indignant at the conduct of the Generals and Representatives of the People, he left this land of desolation, after having remained six months in it—after having been severely wounded in the shoulder—and, on a hundred occasions, incurred the hazard of being killed.

On his arrival at Paris, he presented himself before the Committee of General Safety, and requested employment elsewhere than in the Vendée. Before his wishes were granted, they represented to him, that as the year during which he was bound, after the surrender of Mentz, not to serve against the Coalesced Powers, had not yet expired, he would expose himself to imminent danger, especially if he should chance to be taken. "That (answered he,) is my business; we shall not be engaged before that time, and if we should, I have a remedy against such inconvenience." He was, in consequence, sent to the Northern Army, and appointed to the command of a division.

This army had experienced some checks, which they were anxious to repair. General Jourdan came to the neighbourhood of Arlon, for the purpose of

organizing it; nor did he make any long delay before he began that famous campaign in which a continuation of success was seen on the part of the French armies.

The enemy, elated with the advantages they had obtained in the North, were preparing to extend them, and to penetrate to the interior of the Republic, when Jourdan advanced to besiege Charleroi. The Army of the Ardennes joined that of Jourdan, as well as a detached column of the Army of the North: this column was led by Kleber, who had just defeated the Austrians at Merber-le-Chateau, and made twelve hundred prisoners. This imposing force, after uniting and passing the Sambre, assumed the name, since so celebrated, of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

On the same day in which the passage of the Sambre was effected, the united armies attacked the enemy, and gained a signal advantage over them at Gosselier, and then invested Charleroi. Four days after, the Austrians appeared and attacked the French with the greatest vigour. This first battle, of Fleurus, distinguished equally by the length of its duration, and by the bloodshed on both sides, in which the advantages and reverses were balanced, was only the prelude to that which took place ten days after, on the same plains. Kleber acquired great honour on this occasion: his coolness and intrepidity procured him the esteem of every intelligent officer, and the confidence of his General, who did not fail to give the most marked proofs of it.

After the battle of Fleurus, the Austrians experienced nothing but mischances: whilst Jourdan pursued them on one point, Kleber harassed them on another side: he came up with and beat them before Marchiennes. He then hastened to Mons, of which he took possession. In short, every day was attended with some victory. He drove the enemy from Louvain, after giving them a complete defeat, and from the celebrated post of Montagne-de-fer.

Kleber now joined the army of Jourdan. Their first step after this junction was to pass the Ourthe, subsequently to which several actions took place, in which the enemy lost a considerable number of men, and in which Kleber added greatly to the military fame he had already acquired.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL



*From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

**CERVANTES and his DON QUIXOTE.**

IT is not understood that Cervantes found his Don Quixote ready sketched to his hand, represented as riding about armed *cap-a-pie*, in search of adventures, his head being turned by the perusal of romances; yet such is the fact. The writer of this article, some years ago, at Amsterdam, met with a small volume in twelves, intitled, "*Le Desespoir Amoureux, avec les Nouvelles Visions de Don Quichotte, Histoire Espagnole. Amsterdam, 1715.*" In the advertisement prefixed to it, the French translator gives the following account of the work: "Nous en sommes redevables aux Ecrivains Espagnols que je n'ai quasi fait que traduire, & surtout à l'auteur de l'Histoire de la belle Floride & du Berger Philidon, avec les Visions de Don Quichotte, dans son Livre intulé *Homicidio de la Fidelidad, y la Defensa del Honor*, imprimé à Paris, l'an Mil six cens neuf chez Jean Richer, & connu en sa Langue Originale plus d'un siècle avant que Miguel Cervantes, qui a donné le célèbre Romans de Don Quichotte, ait été au monde." We are (says the translator) beholden to Spanish writers for the histories contained in this volume, which are merely a translation from their works, and particularly from those of the author of *Homicidio*, &c. printed at Paris in 1609, for John Richer, but known in the original Spanish above a century before Miguel Cervantes, who produced the celebrated Romance of Don Quixote, came into the world." Don Quixote is introduced in the three following histories or novels:—1. "*Histoire du Berger Philidon & de la Bergere Floride avec quelques Visions de Don Quichotte.*" Cervantes has introduced this intire novel into his own work. 2. "*Les Amours de Don Antonio, avec les Prouesses de Don Quichotte,*" and 3. "*Les Aventures étranges de Cretonia & de son Fils Don Felix, avec de Nouvelles Visions de Don Quichotte.*" This last is the story of Walpole's "*Mysterious Mother*," wherein Don Quixote and Don Felix are introduced, having met at an inn.

**SIR THOMAS POPE BLOUNT.**

This author in his *Essays*, first published in 1692, makes the following observation: "The soul of man (says he) hath its palate as well as the body; opinion being nothing but the gusto or relish of the soul: nay, some have been so critical as to affirm that there is a great correspondence betwixt the one and the other, that those who are of a different diet are generally

observed to be of different opinions; and the learned Doctor Harvey gives this for the reason, because a different diet sends up different steams to the head, and according to the steams are men's opinions."

**WHO THE GENTLEMAN IS.**

Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, in a work written by him intitled, "*The Common Wealth of England*," thus defines a gentleman: "Ordinarily (says he) the King doth only make knights, and create barons or high degrees; for as for gentlemen they be made good cheape in England; for who-soever studieth in the laws of the realme, who studieth in the universities, who professeth liberal sciences; and, to be short, who can live idely, and without manual labour, and well beare the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, hee shall be called *master* (for that is the title men give to esquires and other gentlemen;) and shall be taken for a gentleman."

**HENRY THE THIRD OF FRANCE.**

The Journal of this monarch, under the date of July 1585, records the following circumstance: "En ce temps le Roi comença de porter un *Bilboquet* à la main, dont il se jouist par les Ruës; le Duc d'Espemon & les autres courtisans firent le semblable, au grand mespris d'eux tous." About this time the King began to carry a *cup and ball* in his hand, with which he played as he passed through the streets; the Duke of Espemon and the rest of the courtiers did the same, to the great disgrace of them all.

**PLYMOUTH heretofore called SUTTON.**

*Married PRIESTS.*

(From a MS. of the Year 1631.)

"In the time of Pope Alexander the Third. (A.D. 1159 to 1181), there was a controverſie for the patronage of a benefice, twene the Prior of Plympton in Devonſhier, & one John de Valle Torda. Now there were deputed Judges Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, Roger Bishop of Winchester, before whom the Pryor of Plympton proved his patronage by reason that he was in poſſeſſion and had given it unto divers perſons, firſt he ſayth, there was a prieſt of Plympton called Alphege which had by the gift of the Prior of Plympton the benefice of Sutton which is now called Plymmouth; this Alphege had a ſonne called Sadda, which alſo had the benefice after his father, and after Sadda was there another prieſt called Alnodus which had the benefice likewiſe.

This Alnodus had a sonne called Robert Dunpriest which, after the decease of his father Alnode, had also the same benefice, and after this Robert Dunpriest, William Bacon his sonne enjoyed the benefice likewise."

## COMETS.

Comets and blazing stars, which, in consequence of the present improved state of astronomy, and the great perfection of optical instruments, are every now and then discovered, were in former times, from being more rarely seen, considered as the forerunners of great events. Wilton, the author of a "Life and Reign of James the First," though a man of good sense and learning, gave very much into this popular error and prejudice of education. He speaks of a comet which appeared in 1618, in the following words: "And now the Heavens declare the glory of God; a mighty blazing star appears in Libra, whose bearded beams covered the Virgin sign. Our Doctor Bambridge relates in his description of it that it began in Germany and passed over London towards the Orcaides and so vanished. *Nunquam futi- bus excaudit Ignibus Æthera*; these apparitions make not their course in vain; they do always portend some horrid events here below. The Divine Wisdom points out to us what we should do. It appears first in Libra, the emblem of justice, and streams over the Virgin Aстреa, which, as the Poet saith, was last of all the Virtues that left the earth, *Ultima Cælestium Terras Aстреa relinquit*. We must from this admonition learn to do justly, and it is for injustice that these sad omens threaten us. The first remarkable accident that happened in England after this prodigious forerunner was the death of Queen Anne, who died of a dropsie at Hampton-court. The common people thought this great light in the heavens was sent as a flambeau to her funeral; their dark minds not discovering while this blaze was burning the fire of war that broke out in Bohemia wherein many thousands perished." Thus far Wilton. In the year 1664, three comets made their appearance together, and it was afterwards remarked that these were the forerunners of three punishments which fell to the lot of England; that is to say, the great plague, which happened in the year 1665; the fire of London in the next year, and the war which followed soon after!

## THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

These phenomena of nature have been considered as the messengers of approbation or disapprobation of Divine Wisdom;

and accordingly we poor mortals have put what construction we please on them, and adapt them to our narrow capacities and concerns. When King James the First had prevailed with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which sat at Perth, to come to an agreement with the Church of England in five material articles, since called the *Five Articles of Perth*; the Presbyterians opposed them, but the Episcopal Party approved of them as a greater point than any they had obtained since the Reformation. When these articles came to be ratified in Parliament, just as the King's Commissioner touched the Act with the scepter, according to the form of signifying the royal assent in that kingdom, there happened a mighty clap of thunder, the like of which had not been known before nor since. The writers of ecclesiastical affairs on both sides have noticed this accident, and given it a turn as suited best their own genius and interest. The Presbyterians say, *And thus God from Heaven, by the voice of thunder, expressed his abhorrence of what was then done on earth*. Those on the other side are not behind them; for they say: *Thus God, by the voice of thunder, ratified in Heaven what was done on earth*. In 1795, a plan was announced in a provincial newspaper for preventing thunder and lightning.

## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

A LETTER from the REV. DR. GEORGE BENSON, to the late REV. MICAJAH TOWGOOD, of EXETER.

DEAR SIR,

I herewith send you a Copy of the "Letters concerning Conformity," &c. I was desirous you should see them; because I hope you are proceeding with your answer to Powell's Sermon, concerning subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, in any sense, in every sense, in no sense at all—as articles of truth which are not true; as articles of peace, which create endless contention; as articles of the Church of England, which the divines of the church very

\* Which passed between a young gentleman designed for holy Orders, and his uncle, a clergyman: with an Appendix by the Editor. 1758.

N.B. The correspondence was a real one. The Editor was Mr. Robert Whithear, a gentleman aged 66, who then resided at Nunny, near Frome; a friend of the late Rev. John Wiche, of Maidstone; on whose authority this information is given by

J. T.  
commonly



commonly confute; as articles, to prevent diversity of opinions, and which greatly increase diversity of opinions; as articles made in the days of bigotry, by men who had no critical skill in the Scriptures, to fetter the ages of learning and free-inquiry: and yet for 500*l.* *per ann.* or less money, there are men who will subscribe, who will contend for subscribing to these said Articles, whether men believe them or not.

Pudet hæc opprobria, &c.

I am pleased, that I have had the happiness to see you once.—I shall never see you more in the world. I am delighted with the prospect of meeting you in a better state, where there are no subscriptions to Articles required, no bigotry, not any thing else to grieve or offend any more.

With great esteem, &c.

G. BENSON.

LORD BATHURST to MR. PRIOR.

Not daring to disobey your commands, I return your *Alma* by this messenger; but why you could not suffer her to stay with me a little longer, I can't tell. I own I am in love with her, but as she is immaterial and all spirit, you might methinks have safely left her with me: but I rather choose to follow your inclinations though they seem to me unreasonable, than gratify my own, though very justifiable.

DUKE of BUCKINGHAM to MR. PRIOR.

For fear I should wear out your Poem\* with reading it so often, 'tis here returned, with all the thanks imaginable for so agreeable an entertainment. But notwithstanding all my luxury at this first course, I am impatient for a second, whenever you will extremely oblige.

Your most humble Servant,

BUCKINGHAM.

DR. HUGH CHAMBERLAIN to the PRINCESS SOPHIA, relative to the BIRTH of the PRETENDER.

*Hague, 4th of October.*

May it please your Royal Highness,

I should not have presumed to have interrupted your better-spent hours with my rude and unpolished lines, had I not encouraged by your gracious commands sent by the Rev. Heer Measchen, Minister of the Gospel to the Lutheran Church in the Hagh. He was pleased to give me a short account of a Discourse passed in

your Royal Highness's presence, wherein my name was mentioned upon two different subjects, of which I think it my duty to give your Royal Highness the best satisfaction I can; the first related to my attendance at the Birth of the Pretender to the crown of Britain, now firmly settled by law on your Royal Highness. In this I perceive the Heer Measchen was misled, confounding my discourse with him on this matter together with the conversation he might have had with others, occasioned by pamphlets then here current, pretending an account how far I had been therein engaged, to which several falsehoods were added. One of those papers was writ by Mr. Burnett son to the Bishop of Salisbury. The matter of fact follows.

On Sunday morning, the day of the month and year occurs not to my memory, the Queen sent early a footman to fetch me to St. James's: but, late the night before, being gone to Chatham to visit a patient, he missed me. A post was immediately dispatched, and I hastened and found a child newly-born loose and undrest, in Lady Powis her lap; and, as I was informed, brought forth an hour before I came. I was not long in the chamber when came the late Duke of Hamilton, then Lord Annan:—more as to this particular I cannot offer of my own knowledge, but I shall subjoin a few probable circumstances; for instance, the Duchess of Monmouth having sometime before sent for me, and being in the mean time gone to the Queen's levy, left order, I should wait her Grace's return; when arrived, she was pleased to make this excuse for my waiting, that she had been with her Majesty, saw her shifted and her belly very big, which I suppose nothing can so soon reduce as the bearing of a child; other tumors, requiring for a compleat abatement, weeks, months, or years. This relation being wholly by chance, and mentioned by one at that time disoblged by the court, I take to be genuine, without artifice or disguise, so that I never since questioned it. Another circumstance in this case is, that my being a noted Whig, and signally oppressed by King James, they would never have hazarded such a secret as a supposititious child, which had I been at home time enough to have immediately followed the summons, I must have come time enough to have discovered, though the Queen had usually very quick labours. Next morning, meeting the King coming through the Park to St. James's, he was pleased to tell me, that, when he sent, I was absent; to which I humbly replied,

more

\* First Book of Solomon.

more warning had been necessary; but he told me they were surprized, for the Queen expected to go a fortnight longer; whereupon I answered, that, if his Majesty had given me three or four months warning as formerly, I would not have left the town, without their Majesty's knowledge and leave. The king told me further, that Dr. Brady, one of his physicians, and Physic Professor in Cambridge, had informed him that no woman exceeded 38 weeks with child, to which, with a modest smile, I replied it might be true, tho' I could not guess how he, I, or any other, could know it to be so, without having been guardian to a seraglio. I confess I was not a little piqued, that, besides former slights, neither the King nor Queen themselves had spoken to me to attend; indeed Lady Sophia Buckley told me, in her Majesty's presence, some weeks before, that shortly there would be occasion for me, but I did not take that for sufficient orders. At another time, Lady Jeffries asking whether I had commands to attend her Majesty, I briskly answered I thought I should, unless the brains were in disorder. A third material circumstance may be admitted, that during my attendance on the child, by his Majesty's directions, I had frequent discourse with the necessary woman, who being in mighty dread of Popery, and confiding in my reputed Whiggism, would often complain of the busy pragmatism of the Jesuits, who placed and displaced whom they pleased; and for her part she also expected a speedy remove, for the Jesuits would endure none but their own party:—Such was our common entertainment; but about a fortnight after the child was born, a rumour being spread through the city that the child was supposititious, she cried: "Alas! will they not let the poor infant alone? I am certain no such thing as bringing a strange child in a warming-pan could be practised without my seeing it, attending constantly in and about all the avenues to the chamber."

I am always, with profound respect,  
Your Highness's most devoted St.  
HUGH CHAMBERLAIN.

LORD HALIFAX to the PRINCESS  
SOPHIA.

MADAM, 6-17 July, 1708.

I am not willing to trouble your Royal Highness upon many occasions, but I cannot forbear congratulating your R. H. upon the glorious victory in Flanders and the brave part the Electoral Prince had in

it. We know not all the particulars of that great action yet, but Lord Stair, who brought the news, is very full of the praises of the Electoral Prince, and the bravery he shewed at the head of the Elector's troops. It is with the utmost joy and satisfaction that we talk of this here, and make a comparison between the behaviour of his Highness and the Princes of France and the Pretender, who, as we hear, never came into danger, but were spectators of their own disgrace at a distance. I hope this last stroke will finish the work, and help us to a good peace, and a firm settlement of the Protestant succession, in a little time; and I hope the defeat of this army will oblige the French to make such great detachments from the Rhine, that his Electoral Highness may make a glorious campaign.

We were here under great uneasiness upon the taking of Ghent and Bruges, but the French have paid very dear for those towns. Since we are successful abroad, we have nothing to apprehend at home; for the new Parliament is intirely well inclined to the interest of the Allies and the Protestant succession.

I am with the utmost regard, Madam,  
Your R. H's most humble  
And most obedient servant,  
HALIFAX.

MR. afterwards LORD LYTTLETON to  
LORD BOLINGBROKE.

MY LORD, London, July 30th 1740.

It is no small addition to the grief I feel for the loss of Sir William Wyndham, that I know it must be an inconsolable one to your Lordship, and that it comes upon you when your spirit has been weakened by a great fit of illness, as I hear from Mr. Pope, whom I saw yesterday at my return out of Worcestershire. Indeed you will have need of all your philosophy to support such a blow, which falls as heavy upon the public as it does upon you; so that you have the affliction of your country to bear as well as your own. Nor do I see any comfort to either, but resignation to Providence; for the loss is irreparable.

Besides his abilities and integrity there were some peculiar circumstances in Sir William Wyndham's situation, which made him of the utmost importance to his country in the present conjuncture. He was the centre of union to the honest men of all parties. His credit in Parliament was the only check to the corrupt part of the Whig opposition, and his influence

with



with the Tories the only means of keeping that party in any system of rational measures. Now he is gone, those who look towards the court will pursue their schemes with little or no difficulty, without any regard to the coalition, or any rational reformation of Government, but rather to build a new fabric on Sir Robert's name and rotten foundation; and it is much to be feared that resentment, despair, and their inability of conducting themselves, may drive the Tories back into their old prejudices, heat and extravagance. That this is too likely to happen, I dare say, your Lordship feels and laments. What alone could prevent it, is, I doubt, not likely to happen, viz. that the Prince should have credit enough with the best part of the Tories; with that part I mean which was under the influence of Sir William Wyndham, to keep them united under him with the uncorrupt part of the Whigs, and that the views of this coalition should be steadily, vigilantly, and warmly, pursued.

This, my Lord, might yet preserve us from impending destruction; but if, even with the mediation of Sir William Wyndham, this could not be effected; if, even with him at our head, we were inactive, careless, and ready to break asunder every day, what hope is there now of greater activity, greater confidence, or union, in our

proceedings? Who shall take the lead in the House of Commons? Who has authority enough there to defeat the perfidy of some, and to spirit up the languor of others, to direct our measures, and to give them weight and order and dignity?

To say the truth, after losing, in one year, Lord Polworth and Sir William Wyndham, to hope to resist the fall of this nation is a sort of presumption. But though to hope may be folly; to contend, I am sure, is a duty; and upon that principle, some, I suppose, will, under any discouragements. From the despondence I feel about the public, my heart is I think more taken up with the sentiments of private affection and concern for my friends. This makes me very impatient to hear from your Lordship, that I may be assured of your health, which I am afraid may be too much affected by this unhappy event; and it will be the greatest consolation to me under the loss of a friend, I shall always regret, to find that you continue your kindness to,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obliged  
Humble Servant,  
G. LYTTLETON

I put this into the hands of Mr. Brinsden, until he can find a safe opportunity of delivering it to you.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OFFER to your acceptance two little Poems in Latin. They were suggested by the CATULLIAN, "*Sit suo similis Patri.*"

VOTUM.

FILIAM volo parvulam:  
Quæ, caræ similis MATRI,  
Ejus reddat imaginem  
Vultu, corpore, & indole:  
Ejus lumina blandula,  
Ejus suaviloquentiam,  
Et pulchram referat Manum,  
Et tenellula Brachia;  
Et cum rideat ad Patrem,  
Et cum Colla reflexerit,  
Dulces ore venustulo  
Rifus Matris & omnibus  
Colla imbuta leporibus  
Miranti referat mihi.  
Et, si quando adoleverit,  
Ejus Pectora Dotibus  
Et Virtutibus optimis

Ornata, egregiè sequat,  
Vitâ et moribus æmulis  
Tandem reddat; IMAGINEM  
Cunctis anteferendam.

C. L.

VI. EID. IVN.  
MD CCC II.\*

VOTI  
SOLUTIO.

O VOTUM placidissimo  
Cæli munere redditum!  
Vixdum Circulus annus  
Plenam verterat Orbitam  
Quum natam mihi FILIAM  
Vidi;\* MATRIS IMAGINEM.  
Ejus Lumina blandula,  
Ejus namque refert Manum  
Pulchram, et levia Brachia:  
Rifus ejus; et omnibus  
Colla imbuta leporibus.

\* Nata est Filiola, SARA CAPELLA  
II EID. IUN: MDCCC III.

Quæ

Quenam infantula suavius  
 Nostrâ rideat ad Patrem ?  
 Cujus dulcius infidet  
 Blandis lumen ocellis ?  
 Aut ejus digitos Cypris  
 Gratæque faventes  
 Effinxere venustius ?  
**VOTI PARS MELIOR** manet :  
 Annis adproperantibus  
 Spe concredita :—nec, reor,  
 Vano ludimur Omine ;  
 Et quantum hactenus annuit,  
 Ad nostram facilis Precem,  
**Tantum SUMMA BENIGNITAS,**  
 Et quodcunque Parentibus  
 Natæque est melius, suo  
 Omne hoc tempore, largior  
 Votis & Precibus, dabit.

**TROSTUNE: IV NON: SEXT:**  
**MDCCCIII.**

ON SEEING A VESSEL SAIL.

By MRS. LENOIR.

**Y**ON ship prepar'd the port to leave,  
 Her canvas swells, her anchors heave,  
 She courts the fav'ring gale :  
 Her jovial crew, her rudder's guide,  
 Wait but the slowly-rising tide  
 To spread their vent'rous sail.

Oh ! wond'rous proof of bold design,  
 Of art that's only not divine,  
 Say whither art thou bound ?  
 What barb'rous coast, what hostile shore,  
 What distant world wilt thou explore,  
 What unplough'd ocean found ?

Whom does thy spacious hold contain ?  
 Sons, for whom mothers weep in vain,  
 The father torn from home ;  
 (While sisters hope to stay the tears  
 Of their lost parent's widow'd years,)  
 In thee, alas ! may roam.

Some truant youth may there depart,  
 The sov'reign of a virgin heart,  
 That beats for him alone ;  
 Whose plighted vows of endless love  
 She never doubts will faithful prove,  
 Still judging from her own.

Tell not the fond, confiding maid,  
 How oft her trust will be betray'd ;  
 How oft the youth forsworn ;  
 Wound not her unsuspecting breast,  
 In Fancy's sweet illusion blest,  
 And absence may be borne.

Be thou, kind Heaven, the vessel's guide !  
 For her the whelming waves divide,  
 The stormy winds controul ;  
 Whether she steer her devious way  
 To distant India's fervent day,  
 Or seek the frozen pole.

Yet dost thou in thy wrath ordain  
 That the fair fabric ne'er again  
 Shall bear her wand'ers home ?  
 If giv'n up to greedy tides,  
 The storm must rend her parting sides,  
 And ruin be her doom ;

Spare in thine ire her gallant crew ;  
 Spare in their lives their childrens' too,  
 The mother, and the wife :  
 The troubled deep awhile assuage,  
 Speak and appease the fearful rage  
 Of elemental strife.

From fell Arabia's barren strands,  
 Her ruthless sons, her burning sands,  
 The vessel far convey ;  
 Nor let the hapless crew be thrown  
 Where gen'rous pity is unknown,  
 Or monsters howl for prey.

Their tedious toils and travels o'er,  
 May Albion's snow-white cliffs once more  
 The weary wand'ers gain.  
 And each (his dangers at an end,)  
 Recount them to the wond'ring friend,  
 With joy enhanc'd by pain.

VERSES on the DEATH of a NIECE.

**Y**E fairest flow'rs that scent the balmy gale,  
 The sage's emblem and the poet's theme,  
 Your aid I seek to deck my plaintive tale,  
 Or e'er ye fade as Time's enchanting  
 dream.

Like your's I mark'd Eliza's opening bloom,  
 What blissful visions then would Fancy  
 raise ?

I saw the Maiden life's high cares assume,  
 And gain by merit more than beauty's  
 praise.

But lo ! what sudden clouds obscur'd the  
 view,

Suspense sat anxious in her mother's eye,  
 Till, all-despairing, baffled Art withdrew,  
 And love-parental heard her latest sigh.

Like you she droop'd, ye children of the  
 Spring,

Awhile so gay ; yet shall not hope survive ?  
 To you no second bloom can Nature bring ;  
 By Heav'n endow'd, we perish but to live.

Though short Eliza's date, yet honour'd age  
 Nor hoary hairs bestow, nor lengthen'd  
 years ;

They well retire from Time's eventful stage,  
 Whom Wisdom crowns, and Innocence en-  
 dears.

Enough if virtue fill'd her transient day,  
 If light eternal brightened all its close ;  
 That guide be mine through life's still devi-  
 ous way,

And mine that solace of all human woes !  
*Whitegate Farm, August 7,*  
 1803.

J. T. R.

SONNET.



## SONNET.

MAN of the snowy tresses ! thou must stray  
Through waste unwater'd, and o'er herb-  
less hill,  
Where blooms no blossom, and where rolls  
no rill,  
To cheer thy way to death, thy joyless way.  
But Youth, whose soul is hope, foresees no  
ill ;  
Trees arch his flower-edg'd path, and land-  
scapes gay  
Smile all around him, while the King of  
day  
On shades melodious shines, and vallies still.  
Right onward looks he with that fearless eye  
Which sees not in futurity a woe ;  
But Age, that o'er joys past heaves many a  
sigh,  
Soon, soon shall lay his tree of gladness low.  
I will enjoy life's morning, e'er the sky  
Be cloath'd in night, and wintry waters  
flow.

E. E—E.

## SONNET.

MAJESTIC Rome, child of the solar hour,  
Where is the light of thy meridian rays ?  
Supreme of empires, state of boundless power,  
Where is the pomp of thy departed days ?  
Once, Sun of Nations, thou the skies didst  
sway,  
And Earth, and Heaven, and Ocean, saw  
thy light ;  
But when the North-storm southward urg'd  
his way,  
The Sun of Nations set in endless night.  
Rome, thou art fallen to arise no more,  
And states, erst weak, thy weaker state de-  
ride,  
And Danger quakes where Safety slept be-  
fore :  
How royally rides Ruin o'er thy pride !  
Great wast thou in thy day, oh state sub-  
lime !  
But greater far is he who slew thy greatness,  
Time.

E. E—E.

## SONNET.

THRICE enviable are the men who stand  
Firm on the base of Virtue, and pursue  
The paths of Right. Can Pleasure them  
subdue ?  
No, nor Misfortune thunder-crown'd, whose  
hand  
Waves the thought-rapid lightning as a  
brand ;  
Nor yet Prosperity, whose magic dew  
Melts the soul's strength to weakness.  
They shall view  
Heav'n—shall with God himself walk hand-  
in hand.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 106.

Their emblem is the mountain capp'd with  
snow,

The time-defying mountain, by the fire  
Electric scourg'd above, and vex'd below  
By oceans fierce and wind-conflicting ire ;  
That while seas tumult, and while tempests  
blow,  
Unmov'd aspires, and bids his pines aspire.  
E. E—E.

## SONNET.

IN fallen grandeur, on the hill's high brow,  
A shatter'd pile, a wreck of other years,  
Nods o'er the stream that in the vale below  
Pours o'er lone ruins sympathetic tears.  
Pleas'd, o'er stones mossy and weed-grown, to  
bend,  
And contemplate the solitary scene ;  
While o'er my head the time-dark walls as-  
cend,  
Hung with festoons of ivy blackly green.  
And while through sombre halls the cold  
gales stray,  
Lone echo answering each intrusive sound,  
I, pale Enthusiast, not unmov'd, survey  
Arches, and tombs, and columns, strew'd  
around.  
Ah me, our mightiest monuments decay !  
And is it not too true that we are frail as they.  
E. E—E.

## The VICTIM of SEDUCTION.

By LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

LOUD howl'd the tempest of a winter's  
night,  
And dying lamps dispens'd a twinkling light ;  
No friendly star illum'd the vault of Heav'n,  
But o'er its face big clouds were wildly driv'n ;  
Mute silence reign'd in each deserted street,  
Save where the rushing blast, or pelting  
sleet  
Was heard to whistle, or to rudely beat.  
'Twas then that on a flinty step reclin'd,  
To all the pow'r of wretchedness resign'd,  
Grief on her cheek, and famine in her eye,  
A Child of Misery was seen to lie.  
Rough blew the wind around her shivering  
form,  
Lost were her sighs amid the rattling storm ;  
Uncover'd was her bosom, once so fair,  
Now the cold residence of dark despair.  
Loose down her back her matted tresses lay,  
Those lovely locks, once deck'd in colours  
gay ;  
Damp were her temples with the dews of  
death,  
And slowly drawn her thick and struggling  
breath ;  
Life's quiv'ring taper hastens to an end ;  
On Death she calls—to her a welcome friend.  
I mark'd the closing of her stormy day,  
I saw her ling'ring graces steal away,  
Heard the last accents tremble on her lips,  
While Nature sigh'd at beauty's dute eclipse.  
K k

Oh lovely rose ! once fairer than the Morn,  
 Gay as the mead that Spring's green hands  
     adorn,  
 Sweet as the western gale that gently flows,  
 Kissing the budding fragrance as he goes ;  
 Pure as the gems that deck the primrose-vale,  
 Soft as the warbling of the nightingale !  
 Awhile thou brightly bloom'st, but soon  
 The envious night comes o'er thy beauty's  
     noon ;  
 Now low in earth those charms neglected lie,  
 That once so fir'd the world's admiring eye.  
     Where is thy light'ning, Oh avenging  
     Power !  
 Whose piercing glance beheld that midnight  
     hour,  
 Who heardst her fault'ring prayer, her part-  
     ing sigh,  
 Who saw life's mantling hues untimely fly !  
 Why breathes the wretch that cropt this  
     opening flow'r ?  
 Why does the Sun on him its radiance pour ?  
 Why smiles his gay career of love and mirth,  
 While Mary's faded form lies low in earth ?  
 Fresh as the blush that tints the morning sky  
 Did Mary's charms first catch his trait'rous  
     eye,  
 Soon did he captive hold her willing soul,  
 Soon o'er her breast the soft delirium stole ;  
 How could she doubt his fond, insidious smile ?  
 How trace the doublings of each artful wile ?  
 Ah ! could she dream that heart would truth  
     disown  
 That fondly swore to love but her alone ?  
 Oft in his eye the tear would seem to swell,  
 Oft from his lips truth's modest accents fell.  
 Why did not frowning Heav'n with instant  
     death  
 Wither the lip, and close the treacherous  
     breath ;

For this thy fame's fair Sun was sunk in  
     night,  
 For this thy virtues felt an early blight ;  
 For this thou met'st the world's proud mock-  
     ery,  
 And bitter language of the taunting eye !  
 This robb'd thy polish'd cheek of summer's  
     bloom,  
 And sunk thy youth's fair honours to the  
     tomb ;  
 Blasted the promise of thy graceful form,  
 And gave thy beauties to the midnight storm.  
     But oh ! thou false-one, justice will ar-  
     rive,  
 O'er wreck of worlds thy treach'ry will sur-  
     vive ;  
 See where it burns on Heav'n's wide chronicle,  
 See where thy vows the flaming pages fill !  
 Tho' Pleasure hail thee with her laughing  
     eyes,  
 Soon will thy crimes in direful judgment  
     rise.  
 E'en now when frolic joys thy steps attend,  
 While sparkling energies their transports lend,  
 Does not fell conscience with its stings ad-  
     vance,  
 And give the future to thy shuddering glance ?  
 At dead of night thy Mary's form appears,  
 Her thrilling voice thy startled fancy hears ;  
 Oft in the Moon's pale gleam her spectre  
     glides ;  
 Among the billowy clouds she swiftly rides ;  
 Majestic frowning midst the raving storm,  
 Thou hear'st her voice, thou view'st her an-  
     gel-form.  
 Soon shall life's idle visions fade away,  
 And on thy soul will burst the Judgment-  
     day.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

#### REPORT ON COINING.

A Report, lately read to the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Institute, enumerates the different inventions of Citizen Jean Pierre Droz, relative to the Art of Coining. It discusses at some length the fabrication of Coins, the cutting and tempering them, the laminage, or the flattening and plating of Metals, the size of the pieces to be stamped upon, the serules or small metallic circles, &c. and lastly, the dye or stamp. It results from the examination of the Commissaries, that in all and each of these articles, this skilful Mechanician has arrived to a point of perfection hitherto unknown. Here follows a summary of their observations :

1. The different processes employed by Citizen Droz, in the fabrication of coins, and the multiplication of the cuttings or engravings, are either of his own personal invention, or have been considerably ameliorated by him.

2. We are indebted to him for a particular sort of serula (in French termed *virole brissée*), susceptible of receiving and transmitting any kind of mark or character which it may be desired to impress on monies and medals. In the middle of this *virole*, the edging is marked or engraved at the same time as the piece is struck. Although the mode of striking pieces in *virole brissée*, may have been known sometime before Citizen Droz, yet the process was hitherto attended with such inconveniences, all of which are removed by this artist, that the honour of the



the invention cannot, with propriety be refused him.

3. He has brought to perfection the mechanism of the machine for laminating or plating metals—so that the same movement which carries along the inferior cylinder, carries, likewise, the superior cylinder. He has established sure methods to regulate the parallelism and the deviation of the cylinders.

4. Important improvements have been made in the machine for cutting the pieces to be stamped, which are entirely owing to his genius and ability.

5. There is scarcely any piece of the dye or stamp in which he has not made useful improvements, as for instance, substituting the cylindrical screw for the conical screw, inventing the melting-box (*boite coulante*), furnishing accurate and solid methods of adapting the superior coin to it, and lastly, he has invented and added to it the *mechanical hand* which brings under the dye or stamp, by the same movement which is impressed upon it, the piece to be struck, and removes the one that had been struck just before; an operation which was always hitherto performed by the hand, not without danger to the performer, or at least, without affright for the spectators. In a word, it appears from the statement of the commissaries, that the machine of Citizen Droz, when it is properly managed, produces about sixty strokes a minute, and that it is, in every respect, worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

From all these details, the Commissaries conclude that Citizen Droz merits a very honourable mention among those who have contributed the most to meliorate the money-making system. The Class has adopted this report, as likewise, the conclusions deduced from it.

### BOARD OF LONGITUDE OF PARIS.

EXTRACT of a REPORT made to the BUREAU des LONGITUDES (BOARD of LONGITUDE,) of PARIS, on the LUNAR TABLES, sent to the CONCOURS, opened in the MONTH of MESSIDOR, YEAR 8.

THE public are no strangers to the interest with which the National Institute received, two years ago, the Memoirs of the astronomers Bürg and Bouvard, on some of the elements of the Lunar Tables. Struck with the importance and immensity of their labour, the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, influenced that day

by the person who of all its members could the best insure the *éclat* and the success of its deliberations, agreed to double the prize which it was to bestow. In doing much more than had been required of them, the candidates had given rise to a question more difficult than that which they had resolved. One and the same mean motion could not completely account for the epochs which they had established, for the commencement, the end, and the middle, of the 18th century.

This irregularity, so alarming for the future precision of the tables, could only be explained, by supposing, either that the inequalities already included in the tables were not sufficiently well known, or that some equations were yet wanting, which had hitherto escaped the researches of all the geometers.

The discouraging labour which these new considerations demanded, gave no reason to expect a solution so prompt as was requisite for the calls of astronomy and of navigation. It seemed like making a sort of appeal to all astronomers, in the hopes that some individual might have, perhaps, amassed, in a course of time, all the necessary materials. The *Bureau des Longitudes* applied with confidence to a Government constituted in such a manner as to feel the value of the sciences, and the utility of their applications, better than any other that ever existed. With its approbation, the Ministers of the Interior and of the Marine raised, in equal portions, the fund of an extraordinary prize of 6000 francs, which they quickly proposed to the emulation of the astronomers of all countries. Twenty months after this announcement, the *Bureau des Longitudes* received the new Tables, of which we shall give some account.

In order to verify Tables constructed on the total amount of the good observations published heretofore, other observations, equally good, but new, were found necessary. One hundred and fifty were chosen, as well from the registers of the National Observatory of Paris, as from the last numbers published by the Royal Astronomer of England, and from a correspondence maintained with the Director of the Observatory of Gotha. Indeed, it was impossible to find any that merited more confidence, either from the excellence of the instruments, or from the acknowledged merit of the observers.

We shall particularize, in a few words, the difficulties which the author of the Tables had to surmount, and the precision which he has been enabled to attain.

By many thousand comparisons he has proved, first, that periodical inequalities previously determined, were only susceptible of very slight meliorations. He introduced some equations indicated imperfectly, afterwards neglected by Mayer and Maſon, and certain others much more important, indicated in the last volumes of *La Connoiſſance des Temps*, by Citizen Laplace: they rendered the Tables much better, but did not correct the inequality of the mean motion.

It remained to try the equations with a long period; theory not having furnished any, our author attempted to determine the law of obſerved anomalies empirically: he was loſt in an inexticable labyrinth; but at the very time when, fatigued with ſo many uſeleſs efforts, he had given up all hope, he learned that Citizen Laplace had juſt diſcovered the form and the arguments of two new equations, the more preſiſe determination of which he referred to ſubſequent obſervation. With this almoſt unſhoped-for aſſiſtance, our author undertook a new labour, and was enabled to fix the value of two equations, which explained every thing in the happieſt manner.—Hence reſulted a more correct knowledge of the mean motion—a more perfect agreement between the calculations and the obſervations—and, above all, a well-founded hope that this agreement will be kept up, and that we ſhall no longer ſee, as of late years, errors increaſe in a rapid manner.

This is not the place to enter into numerical details; they will be found in a paper, and in Tables, laid down by the Commiſſaries before the *Bureau*. To give an idea of the preſiſion of the new Tables, it will be ſufficient to ſay, that the errors attributable to them, go very rarely to  $12''$ ; from whence it follows, that the aſtronomer who ſhall obſerve the Moon, will rarely find, between the real place and the calculated place, a greater difference than the thickneſs of the very fine thread which is at the focus of his proſpective glaſs; and to ſhow of what importance this exactitude is for navigation, we ſhall ſay that theſe  $12''$  of motion do not require half a minute of time, the navigator will not err eight minutes in his longitude, at leaſt, through the fault of the Tables; ſo that if he is enabled to beſtow the ſame accuracy on his obſervations, he will be able to conſider the problem of the longitudes as ſufficiently reſolved for practice.

The Commiſſaries conclude, that the

new Tables, from the immenſity of the labour which they pre-ſuppoſe—from the intelligence which has directed this labour—from the great ſuperiority which they have over other tables—and, laſtly, from the utility which they will daily afford to aſtronomers and to navigators, are, in every reſpect, worthy of the prize announced.

Signed, LAGRANGE, LAPLACE, MECHAIN, and DELAMBRE, the Reporter.

### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

#### OPTICS and ASTRONOMY.

DR. WOLLASTON, in the Bakerian Lecture, preſented this learned body with “Obſervations on the quantity of horizontal refraction; and a method of meaſuring the dip at Sea.” From theſe it appears that the quantity of refraction varies in general with any change of the thermometer or hygrometer. The inſtrument with which he made his experiments was a plane reflector, fitted to the object-end of a ſmall telescope, at an angle of  $45^\circ$ , ſo that, when the telescope is held vertically, it gives a horizontal view at any level that is found moſt eligible. When the water was calm he ſometimes obſerved that the greateſt refraction was viſible within an inch or two of its ſurface, it has been ſeen equal to ſix or ſeven minutes in the ſpace of 300 or 400 yards; at other times it was greateſt at the height of a foot or two; but in this caſe, a more extenſive view becomes neceſſary. Dr. Wollaſton’s experiments were made on the River Thames; on the 23d of September 1800, when the water was  $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  warmer than the air, the refraction was equal to  $4'$ . In October the difference of temperature was  $3^\circ$ , and the refraction was  $3'$ . Five days afterwards the water was  $11\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  warmer than the air, yet the quantity of refraction did not exceed  $3'$ , but the ſmallneſs of the refraction, in this caſe, was probably owing to the dryneſs of the atmosphere.

From a Table, which is given, and which was the reſult of a variety of obſervations, Dr. Wollaſton infers that when the water is warmer than air ſome increaſe of depreſſion of the horizon may be expected; but that its quantity will be greatly influenced, and in general diminiſhed, by the dryneſs of the atmosphere. On ſome occasions, the quantity of refraction is very different from what the ſtates of the thermometer and hygrometer would indicate. Once when the difference of temperature



temperature was only  $4^{\circ}$ , and the evaporation, to counteract this excess of warmth, produced  $3^{\circ}$  of cold, the refraction visible was  $5'$ . Hence it should seem that under some circumstances, the solution of water in the atmosphere causes a decrease in its refractive power.

The object made use of in these experiments, as shewing best the quantity of refraction, was an oar dipped in the water at the greatest discernable distance, or some other line equally inclined; and the angle measured was taken from the point where the inverted image is terminated by the water, to that part of the oar itself which appears directly above it.

As the result of all his observations, Dr. Wollaston concludes that the quantity of refraction over the surface of water may be considerable where the land is near enough to influence the temperature of the air. But at sea, so great differences of temperature cannot be expected; and the increase of dip caused by this variation of horizontal refraction is not so great as in the confined course of a river: it may, however, be subject to an equal diminution from an opposite cause, and the horizon may even become apparently elevated, and therefore the error in nautical observations, arising from a supposition that it is invariably according to the height of the observer, stands in need of correction.

From Dr. Herschel's *Observations of the transit of Mercury over the Sun*, Nov. 9, 1802; we learn that the appearance of the planet, during the whole time of its emerging from the Sun, remained well defined even to the last: that the following limb of Mercury remained sharp, till it reached the very edge of the sun's disk; and vanished without occasioning the smallest distortion of the sun's limb, in going off, or suffering the least alteration in its own figure.

During the transit, Dr. Herschel examined the appearance of Mercury with a view to ascertain its figure, but he could not perceive the least deviation from a spherical form, so that, unless its polar axis should have happened to be situated, at the time of observation, in a line drawn from the eye to the Sun, the planet cannot be materially flattened at its poles.

In observations and experiments relating to the causes which often affect mirrors, so as to prevent their showing objects distinctly; Dr. Herschel says, "It is well known to astronomers, that telescopes will act very differently at different times. The cause of the many disappointments they have met with in their observations,

is, however, not so well understood." His own long experience enables him, he thinks, to assign the principal cause of the disappointments to which astronomers are so often exposed, and he lays it down as an axiom: "That in order to see well with telescopes, it is required that the temperature of the atmosphere and mirror should be uniform, and the air fraught with moisture."

Hence a frost after mild weather, or a thaw after a frost will derange the performance of mirrors, till the temperature of the mirror accommodate itself to that of the air. For without such an uniformity with the open air, in the temperature of the mirror, the tube, the eye-glasses, and even the observer, he obtained, we cannot expect to see well.

When the frost becomes settled, the mirror soon accommodates itself to the temperature. This explains the reason why no telescope just brought out of a warm room can act properly. Nor can delicate observations be made when looking through a door or any confined place. Windy weather, which occasions a mixture of airs of different temperatures, cannot be favourable to distinct vision. The same remark will apply to *Auroræ Boreales*, when they induce a considerable change in the temperature of the atmosphere. The warm exhalations from the roof of a house, in a cold night, must disturb the uniformity of the temperature of a small portion of air; so that Stars which are over the house, and at no considerable distance, may be affected by it.

Sometimes the weather appears to be fine, and yet the telescopes will not act well. This may be owing to dryness occasioned by an easterly wind; or to a change of temperature arising from an agitation of the upper regions of the atmosphere: or from both these causes combined.

If moisture in the atmosphere be necessary, dampness, haziness, and even fogs, to a certain degree, are favourable to celestial observations.

These inferences are drawn from a vast number of observations made with specula of undoubted goodness, principally during the years 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783.

#### AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

M. BAUDRY DES LOZIERES has given to this Society a curious and highly interesting Memoir on Animal cotton, or the "Insect Fly-carrier." Every inhabitant of the West Indies, says this

this gentleman, knows and dreads the greedy worm which devours their indigo and cassada plantations. The cassada-worm is produced, like the silk-worm, from eggs scattered by the mother after her metamorphosis into a whitish butterfly. The egg is hatched about the end of July, when the animal is decked with a robe of the most brilliant and variegated colours. In the month of August, when about to undergo its metamorphosis, it strips off its superb robe, and puts on one of an admirable sea-green, which reflects all its various shades according to the different undulations of the animal, and the different accidents of light. This new decoration is the signal for its tortures. Immediately a swarm of ichneumon flies assail it, and drive their stings into the skin of their victim, over the whole extent of its back and sides, at the same time they slip their eggs into the bottom of the wounds that they have made.

Having performed this dreadful operation, the flies disappear, and the patient remains for an hour in a motionless state, out of which it awakens to feed with great voracity. Then his size daily increases till the time of the hatching of the ichneumon flies. The eggs deposited, are hatched at the same moment, and the cassada is instantly covered with a thousand little worms. They issue out of him at every pore, and that *animated* robe covers him so entirely that nothing can be perceived but the top of his head.

As soon as the worms are hatched, and without quitting the spot where the egg is, which they have broke through, they yield a liquid gum, which by coming into contact with the air is rendered slimy and solid. Each of these animalculæ works himself a small *cocoon*, in the shape of an egg, in which he wraps himself, thus making, as it were, his own winding-sheet. They seem to be born but to die. These millions of *cocoons* all close to each other, and the formation of which has not taken two hours, form a white robe, and in this the cassada-worm appears elegantly clothed. While they are thus decking him, he remains in a state of almost lethargic torpidity.

As soon as the covering is woven, and the little workmen who have made it have retired and hidden themselves in their cells, the worm [endeavours to rid himself of his guests, and of the robe which contains them. He comes out of the enclosure deprived of all his former beauty, in a state of decrepitude, exhausted, and threatened with approaching death. He shortly passes to the state of a chrysalis; and, after giving life to thousands of eggs, suddenly loses his own, leaving to the cultivator an advantage which may be so improved as to more than compensate the ravages which he occasions.

In about eight days the little worms contained in the cocoons are metamorphosed into flies, having four wings. Their antennæ are long and vibrating, some have a tail, others do not shew it; they feed upon small insects of the family of *Acarus*, and evidently belong to the ichneumon tribe.

*Observations on Animal Cotton.*—The cotton-shell or wrapper is of a dazzling white, and as soon as the flies have quitted the cocoon, it may be used without any preparatory precaution; it is made up of the purest and finest cotton; there is no refuse, no inferior quality in it, every part is as fine and beautiful as can be imagined.

The object of the Author of this Memoir is to urge the Americans to preserve, and endeavour to increase the fly-carrier, in the same manner, and for similar purposes, that the breed of the silk-worm is encouraged. He declares that he has frequently seen so abundant a harvest of the animal-cotton, that in the space of two hours he could collect the quantity of one hundred pints French measure. Moreover, animal-cotton is attended with none of the difficulties which occur in the preparation of vegetable-cotton, and it requires less time and less trouble to procure it, and there seems to M. D. Lozieres no doubt that it will stand the competition with silk; and vegetable-cotton: these, when applied to wounds, serve only to enflame and envenom, but the animal-cotton may be used as lint, without the smallest inconvenience.

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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MR. JOSEPH BRAMAH'S (PIMLICO) for  
MACHINERY for the purpose of pro-  
ducing STRAIGHT, SMOOTH, and  
PARALLEL SURFACES on WOOD, in a

more perfect Manner than can be per-  
formed by other cutting Instruments.

THE objects of this invention are to  
shorten manual labour, by produc-  
ing



ing the effects described in the foregoing title, by means of machinery. For this purpose the patentee makes use of every kind of edge tool, but instead of applying them by hand, he fixes them on frames, some of which are moved in a rotary direction round an upright shaft, and others have their shaft lying in a horizontal position, like a common lathe. In other instances the tools are fixed on frames which slide in stationed grooves, to be driven also by machinery.

The principal points on which the merits of the invention rest are, (1.) the materials to be wrought, are made to slide in contact with the tool, instead of the tool being carried by the hand over the work in the usual way. (2.) The tool is made to traverse across the work in a square or oblique direction; except in cases, where it may be necessary to fix the tool in an immoveable station. (3.) Instead of common tools, bent knives, spoke-shaves, or deep-cutting gauges are used, (4.) These are fixed on frames, which move in cases like those on which the saws are fixed in a sawing-mill; and in some instances, these frames are fixed on a rotary upright shaft, turning on a step and carrying the frame round in a direction similar to the upper-mill stone; and sometimes the frames turn on a horizontal shaft, resembling the mandrel of a common turning lathe. (5.) When an upright shaft is used, the pivot is to turn in oil, and it may be raised or depressed at pleasure, by means of a greater or less quantity of the said fluid being confined between the end of the shaft, and the bottom of the step. (6.) The material to be cut must be firmly fixed on a frame, similar to those in saw-mills on which the timber is carried to the saws. (7.) The motions of the parts of the apparatus are regulated by an instrument formed of cog-wheels and teeth of different sizes, which Mr. Bramah calls an universal regulator of velocity. Different rules are given for cutting spherical and concave surfaces. And lastly, solid wood, &c. is converted into a thin concave shell, similar to a dish, by cutting one out of another alternately, beginning with the smallest.

Mr. Bramah, in his specification, says, that he does not rest the merits of his invention so much in the novelty of the machinery as he does in the new manner of using it, with improvements in the construction, together with sundry tools and appendages never in use before,

and which are described pretty much at large in the enrolment.

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MR. PETER STORCK'S (TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD) for a SUBSTITUTE for BREWER'S-YEAST.

Mr. Storck's method is thus described. Take six pounds of malt and three gallons of boiling water, mash them together, cover the mixture, let it stand three hours; then draw the liquor off, and put two pounds of brown sugar to each gallon of liquor; stir it well till the sugar is dissolved; then put it in a cask just large enough to contain it, and cover the bung-hole with brown paper: let it stand four days kept to a blood-warm heat. Prepare the same quantity of malt and boiling water as before, but without sugar, mix it all together and let it stand 48 hours, when it will be fit for use. This is called by the Patentee *the fermentation*.

To make 26 gallons of *the substitute*. Put 26 ounces of hops to as many gallons of water; boil it full two hours, so as to reduce the liquor to 16 gallons. Take this, and mash it with the malt, when the liquor is at 190°; it must now stand two hours and a half, and be strained; 10 gallons of boiled water, at the same heat, is to be mashed with the malt, strained and cooled. Take the first liquor, when blood-warm, and put to it four quarts of the fermentation: mix it well, and let it stand ten hours. Take the remaining 10 gallons of the liquor, and put it with the 16 gallons of liquor, let it stand six hours, and then it is fit for use, in the same manner, and for the same purposes, which brewer's-yeast is made use of.

The advantages attending this invention are, that the substitute for yeast will keep sweet and good longer than brewer's yeast, may be made and used in all weathers and climates, and is the means of making bread more white and lighter than brewer's yeast. Two gallons are sufficient for twelve bushels of bread, and it must be kept cooler than brewer's-yeast throughout the whole process.

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MR. CHESTER GOULD'S (RED-LION-STREET, CLERKENWELL) for a GLASS, on a new Principle, to be used by MARINERS at SEA, for the Purpose of ascertaining the Ship's-rate of sailing. Instead of the half minute and quarter-minute

minute sand-glasses now commonly used at sea, when the log is thrown for the purpose of ascertaining the ship's rate of sailing, Mr. Gould procures glasses to be blown about the shape and size of an orange, or hen's egg, with a small hole at each end. These holes are to be so enlarged, by means of a round file, till the glass will empty itself at one end in half-a-minute, and at the other in fifteen seconds; thereby making one of these glasses answer the purpose of two sand-glasses. Some of them are made to measure time at one end only, leaving the other open, so that they may be more readily filled. When they are prepared for use they are filled with water, by immersing them in a bucket, or other vessel of water, and the water prevented from escaping till the proper time, by placing the thumb over the hole at one end of the glass. They are used in the same manner, and for the same purpose at sea, as the common sand-glasses are. They are much more correct, and uniform in their action, and less liable to accident. They may also be made to run a longer time, and to answer several purposes on land as well as at sea.

**MR. ROBERT KIRKWOOD'S (EDINBURGH) for certain IMPROVEMENTS on the COPPER-PLATE PRINTING-PRESS.**

In the usual method of copper-plate printing, the paper on which the impression is to be made, being placed on the plate, and both laid on a plank, the whole are passed through between two cylinders, which press on one another, revolving on axes.

In printing common work the pressman passes the plate and paper through, and returns them to himself, remaining in the same place for convenience. But for a more perfect impression, the pressman passes the plate and paper only once thro', that is, from himself to the other side of the press, and then, going round, carries back the plate and impression to his former situation.

The improvements made by Mr. Kirkwood are as follow:

The circular form of the upper cylinder is interrupted, broken, or altered, by a part of it being in some degree flattened; so that when all the remaining circular part of it, in turning round, has borne on the plate, the flat part is then presented to the plate, and the pressure on the plank

and plate is at an end, and they are returned by machinery to the pressman, or to their former position, where he remains to receive them, and repeat the operation.

Another means of improving copper-plate printing presses is, to retain the circular form of the upper cylinder, and make interruptions on the lower one, at the same time fixing two rollers or other support for the plank to be drawn back upon, while unsupported by the lower cylinder.

A third means of producing the desired effect is to preserve the circular form of the upper and under cylinder, and raise or suspend the upper cylinder, or lower the under cylinder, by a lever on each side of the press, or other mechanical contrivance, in order to allow the plank and plate to return to the workman without passing twice through the cylinders, or obliging the workman to go round the press, or reach over the upper roller for his plate and impression.

When required Mr. Kirkwood adds a movement, by clock-work, for the purpose of numbering the impressions taken.

**MR. ROBERT MASON'S (PORTSMOUTH) for IMPROVEMENTS on a COMMON WAGGON, whereby the same may occasionally be separated and used as two carts.**

This waggon is formed by two distinct frames, termed the fore and hind carts, as they correspond with the fore and hind parts of a common-waggon, with the exception only as to the pole, those carts having one each, that of the fore cart turns upwards from the main pin on the under side thereof. A roller may be fixed for the sweep of the hounds to lock on, until it reaches the back shud-lock, to which it is secured, and extends about four inches behind its extremity. The pole of the hind cart is to proceed from the hind shud-lock, through the axletree, turning upward to the front shud-lock, to which it is secured. As the projections of the two poles are to pass close to each other, it is necessary that one should incline to the right, and the other to the left.

The pins that pass through the shud-locks and projections of the poles by which the carts are in part united, are to be removed, and passed through the bed into the fore axletree, one on each side of the main pin, to prevent its locking when used as a cart. The sides and shud-locks of the carts are united with hooks and eyes,



eyes, or other substantial fastening. The shafts of the hind cart are to be united thereto in the usual way, and to pass under the bed, and on the axle of the fore cart.

When the waggon is divided and used as carts, the shafts of the fore cart are to be removed back about ten inches to other holes, which now come in contact for the hound's pin to pass through to secure the shafts to the hounds. By the shafts being thus moved back on the hounds, the nose thereof is brought nearly to the hind bolt of the shafts, a piece of iron or wood being fastened on the under side of it to prevent the hounds dropping down or passing through the shafts.

In case the carts are to be used as tip-carts, then the shafts of the fore cart being fastened to the hounds and struts, by the hound's pin, a strap of iron is to clasp the front bolt of the hounds, being secured at the top and bottom sides, and projecting from the front of it about three inches, having in such projection a mortise or square hole in the top, and another corresponding with it, only being a little longer in the under side ;

these holes must be in contact with each other.

The shafts of the hind cart are to be fixed with hooks and eyes, or other usual fastening, having a staple fixed to, or mortise in, the front bolt, or in a cross-bolt fixed thereto for that purpose; and another strong strap of iron, with a mortise in it, fixed to the under side of the front shackle to the projecting part of the pole. These two mortises are to be in contact, so that a tip-iron may pass through both, having a stop at one or both ends, that a small iron key being introduced to either of the holes in the tip-iron, the body of the cart is depressed or elevated, as occasion may require.

The narrow limits of this article will not allow us to detail all the minutiae contained in this specification, the leading outlines will, however, be found in the foregoing description. And it should be observed, that the head and tail ladders, and all other usual and necessary things used with common waggons may be applied to the "Patent Hampshire Waggon," which is the name given by Mr. Mason to this.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

*The Truchsess Picture Gallery, now exhibiting in the New Road, opposite Portland Place.*

IT must be in the recollection of many of our Readers, that, about twelve or thirteen months ago, Joseph Count Truchsess of Zeyl Wurzach, Grand Dean of the Cathedral of Strasburg, and Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter of Cologne, circulated proposals, in which he states as follows: That he was originally possessed of very considerable property on the left bank of the Rhine, which by means of the French Revolution he has lost. This induced him to dispose of his gallery of pictures, in the collecting of which he had employed more than thirty years of his life; and in obtaining the very finest specimens of the arts that were at any time to be procured, he spared neither labour nor expence. The trouble which he took, and the immense price which he paid, for many of the pictures now exhibiting, in a degree, prove that his leading object and great ambition was to render his gallery the first private collection in the world; and in this, it must be acknowledged, he

has attained his purpose. That a collection made with such infinite labour and at so great an expence should be scattered, like the *Sybil's leaves*, would be extremely distressing to the feelings of the proprietor; and though, from the circumstances that have been related, he is compelled to dispose of them, the first wish of his heart is that they should not be separated, but remain entire, as a monument of the taste and talents of the collector; and become a national gallery, or at least be the foundation of a national gallery, in this metropolis. Impressed with this idea, he at the time abovementioned brought over and submitted to the judgment of the public a few fine pictures, as specimens of the great mass which were left in Vienna, and which, he asserted, contained many that were very superior to those he then exhibited. The Count's well known character for veracity and integrity, and his acknowledged taste in the fine arts, gave some credence to this declaration; and he added to it the written testimony of the *Vienna Academicians*, and that of several English gentlemen of the first rank, who were ac-

knowledge to be very competent judges of the fine arts. Notwithstanding all this, it was fairly enough objected to, considering the few he then exhibited as specimens by which the spectator could form a judgment of the whole, that, though the old adage, *Ex pede Herculem*, applied very well to an ancient statue, it was not quite so conclusive when brought as the test of a gallery of pictures; all of which should be seen before a fair estimate could be made of either their merit or value. In consequence of this, the Count has now brought them all to England, and some idea of their worth may be formed, when it is stated, that the duties charged upon them, *ad valorem*, at the custom-house, amounted to more than four thousand pounds; which, added to the expence of bringing them from *Vienna* to *London*, and erecting the building in which they are now exhibiting, brings the whole amount of their removal from Germany, and exhibition to the public in this metropolis, to upwards of twelve thousand guineas. The building is lighted from the top, and very well calculated for displaying them; there are eight different rooms appropriated to more than eight hundred most capital pictures of the *German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and French* masters, arranged according to their respective schools. The pictures are not numbered in the manner customary at exhibitions in this country, but the name of the painter being inscribed over each, the reference to the catalogue is easy; and the catalogue is alphabetically arranged, and contains some little biographical notices of each artist. Among them are very many pictures most admirably painted, by masters whose names have been scarcely ever heard of in this country. But this will not appear extraordinary, when it is considered, that, although we seldom hear mention of any Spanish painters, except *Velasques, Ribeira, and Murillo*, yet *Palomino*, in his Treatise on the Arts, has inserted the Lives of two hundred and thirty three Spanish painters and sculptors, who were deservedly distinguished, from the time of *Ferdinand the Catholic* to the reign of *Philip IV.* Though the public are possessed of voluminous memoirs of the artists of *Italy, France, and Flanders*, and have, by the united labours of *George Vertue* and the late *Mr. Horace Walpole*, many entertaining anecdotes of those of *England*, yet of the *German* painters we are comparatively ignorant.

Our room will not permit even an enumeration of many leading pictures in this most splendid collection; we shall only notice a few of them, and, after some slight

remarks on the German school, must reserve our *critique* on the principal works, for another Retrospect. There are two Portraits by Denner.—Two of Kitchen-Utensils by Dichtell.—C. W. E. Dietrich 1.—Ferg 4.—By Heinrich Frederic Fuger, Director of the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna 2.—By Hans Holbein 3.—Gerard Laireffe 4.—By Sibilla Marian, the famous flower-painter 1.—By Hans Moultschen, 8 curious pieces of antiquity painted in 1436, about the time when painting in oil was first invented.—Adrian Ostade 2.—Pfeyl 5.—Sambach 8.—By Seybold, there are two portraits of Himself, and one of an Old Lady, with a Cloak trimmed with Fur, so exactly resembling nature as to be almost a deception. Nicholas Berghem 2.—Jan Both 2. Antonio Vandyck 7.—Adrien Brouwer 3.—Gerard Douw 2.—Jan Fyt, one of Sea-fish, that absolutely seem wet from the water; a chained Mastiff, most astonishingly painted, and 4 others.—Frank Hals 3.—B. Vanderhelst 4.—E. Hemskirk 2.—Hondchooter 3.—Gerard Houthart 4.—Albert Kuyp 4.—Jan Molenaer, whose pictures fetch such prices that in Holland he is commonly called *Münz Molenaer, i. e. Molenaer the Minter* 1.—Moucheron 4.—Polenburgh 1.—Paul Potter 2.—Rembrandt Van Rhyn 8.—Rubens 5.—J. Ruysdael 6.—Schelcker 1.—Francis Sneyers (Snyders) two wonderfully fine pictures 10 feet 10 by 6 feet 5, of a wounded Stag attacked by Dogs; and, as a companion, a Wild Boar in a similar situation; and another, of Birds of Prey attacking Ducks. By David Teniers, jun. there are 5; one of them, of a Chemist in his Laboratory, might serve for a study to a painter, comprising almost every branch of the *executive part of the art*.—Adrian Vandevelde 4.—Jan Weenix 4.—Wynants 1.—Bellucci 2.—Agostino Caracci 1.—Annibale Caracci 2.—Ludovico Caracci 1.—Correggio 1.—Amiconi 2.—Michael Angelo Caraggio 1.—Guido Rheni 3.—Schidone 2.—J. Callot 1.—Claude Lorrain 2.—Pillement 3.—Gaspar Poussin 2.—Nicholas Poussin 3.—Vernet 3.—Watteau 2.

The two first rooms into which we are introduced at this great repository of the arts, are devoted to the German school; and they will raise the character of that school to rather a higher scale than it has hitherto obtained in this nation. For their taste in the disposition of their figures, or that general air which attracts and fascinates the eye at first glance, they are not entitled to much praise—but in their minute attention to every feature of the face,



face, to every hair upon the beard, or appearance of hair upon the chin, to every spot on the nails, or vein on the hand, they were what one of our eloquent auctioneers would call *unique*! In their draperies, they distinguished the various qualities of silk and satin, or linen and woollen, with an exact precision, and the trimming of a fur cloak they painted with a flossiness, that it would seem as if breathing upon it would give it motion. If this will not entitle them to the praise of genius, no one will refuse them the meed of industry; and though we cannot say too little about the fertility of their imaginations, it is not easy to say too much of the dexterity of their pencils.

In this school of patient persevering industry, *Balthazar Denner* holds the first rank. He was born at *Hambro* 1686, and is well known by his laboured portraits of old men and women, which characterize him as a most minute imitator of nature. But as it was said by his contemporaries that he could not delineate the head of a young female with equal fidelity, he painted this portrait of his own daughter, in the character of a *Magdalen*, to refute the assertion. It is believed to be the only portrait of a young person that he ever produced, and he preserved it as his *chef-d'œuvre*, in his own possession, until his death, which happened in 1749.

The original does not appear to have had any portion of beauty, and her father had not taste enough to give her any portion of grace; so that this picture has no other attraction than a finishing which is in a degree magical. The tincture and softness of the skin, the veins under the skin, the humidity of the lips, a little chapped by a cold, and the liquid fluid flowing in the eye, are absolute deceptions. The whole is so astonishingly like nature, that, were it not for the accompaniments, it might be passed by without attention as

a female figure looking through a frame. Over it is a small portrait on canvas, of an old man holding his spectacles: but this, though finished with immense care, will not excite so much observation as the other, because *Denner's* portraits of old men are not so uncommon.

There are, in the same room, two pictures of kitchen-utensils, by *M. Diebtl*, a native of *Bavaria*, in which the painter has displayed such knowledge of his art, and power of pencil, as lead us to regret that he did not employ his hand on subjects more worthy of his abilities.

By *Albert Durer*, of whom *Hogarth* asserts that *he never deviates into grace*, there is a very correct picture of a *Madona and Child*. This artist was born at *Nuremberg* 1470, and may be justly deemed the father of the German school. His knowledge of mathematics, architecture, sculpture, painting, engraving, and engraving figures on wood, was very extensive. A genuine picture by him in good preservation, is curious and valuable.

By *Hans Holbein* there are two Portraits, and a Descent from the Cross. This very fine portrait-painter was well known in England, and indeed throughout Europe. *Lavater* says of him, that, "though he is sometimes deficient in taste and freedom, yet truth, minute and strict truth, marked all his productions. To despise what is minute, is to despise nature: what can be more minute and less confused than nature? The best portrait of *Erasmus* by *Holbein*, greatly exceeds any portrait that *Vandyke* ever painted, in both simplicity and truth." This praise must be received with some restrictions as the language of one who speaks of the artist as connected with the physiognomist; for many of these precise painters have sacrificed the spirit of the whole to the microscopic minuteness of the parts.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

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The first forty Volumes of *Arthur Young's Annals of Agriculture*, complete, in boards, price 25l. or any single Number, or Volume, to complete Setts. Phillips.

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tery and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia. Vols. IV. V. VI. and VII. With many Plates. 20l.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The History of the Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early English Poet, including Memoirs of his Kinsman John of Gaunt. Comprehending Views of the Progress of Society, Manners, and the Fine Arts, from the Dawn of Literature in modern Europe to the close of the Fourteenth Century. With Characters of the principal Personages in the Courts of Edward the Third and Richard the Second; by William Godwin, Author of Political Justice, &c. 2 vols. 4to. illustrated with Portraits. 3l. 13s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

## DRAMA.

Epilogue to the new Play of the Maid of Bristol, written by George Colman, jun.; being an Address to the Patriotism of the English. 1d.

The Maid of Bristol, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; by James Boaden, Esq.; with an Address to the Patriotism of the British People, as an Epilogue, written by George Colman, jun. 2s.

Bonaparte; or, the Freebooter; by John Scott Ripon, Esq. 1s.

## EDUCATION.

A Compendium of Juvenile Instruction; or, a progressive Inlet to useful Knowledge, accompanied with an elementary Map. 12mo. 3s. 6s. boards.

## HISTORY.

The History of the English Constitution; (a necessary Appendix to the Pamphlet intitled "The Soldier's Companion,") dedicated to the loyal Volunteers of Great Britain; by a Solicitor of Lincoln's Inn. 6d.

Hume's History of England, with the Continuation by Smollett. Volume I. containing Nos. I—VI. with Embellishments. 8vo. 12s. boards, or on extra-royal paper, 1l. 4s. boards. Also No. I. of the same Work, at 2s. and 4s. (To be continued.)

## LAW.

The Laws of the Coal Trade, with an Abridgment of the late Act for establishing a free Coal Market in the Port of London. 1s. 6d.

The Law-Journal, for Hilary and Easter Terms, 1803; comprising original and authentic Reports of adjudged Cases; an Abridgment of the most important Statutes, with Comments thereon; a Review of new Law Books; ancient Authors, with Annotations on their Works; Law Tracts; original Communications from Correspondents, and useful Tables, including Lists of Bankrupts, distinguishing such as have obtained their Certificates, or Writs of Superseas; conducted by Thomas Walter Williams, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. Volume I. containing Nos. I. to VI. (To be continued.) 15s. boards. Phillips.

Proceedings for High Treason in Dublin, in 1803. No. I. to be continued, 2s.

## MEDICAL.

A Map of the Human Ear, magnified. 5s.

An Account of the epidemical Catarrhal Fever, commonly called the Influenza, as it appeared at Bath in 1803; by William Falconer, M.D. 1s. 6d.

## MILITARY.

A Digest of the Laws relating to Volunteer Corps in Great Britain. 6d.

A Treatise on the Use of Balloons and Field-Observators in military Operations, by Major General Money. 2s. 6d.

The Yeoman's Military Assistant, being a short and easy Method of organizing Yeomanry Cavalry, with Plates. 2s. 6d.

The Soldier's Assistant to the Manual and Platoon Exercise; with Directions for the Discipline of Volunteer Corps, and Figures of the Positions; by James Keith, of the Loyal North Britons. 6d.

The Volunteer's Vade Mecum, containing Instructions for the Conduct and Duty of a Soldier; describing the various Beatings of the Drum; Teilk's Method of finding the Breadth of a River by Inspection; an Abstract of General Wolfe's Instructions to a Regiment of Infantry at Canterbury in 1755, in case of an Invasion, &c. &c. 6d.

The British Soldier's Guide, containing Directions for performing all the various Exercises of the Field, both Horse and Foot; the System of Attack and Defence, with every other Evolution; and including Castrometation, Home Service, and other military Information; to which are added, Laws relative to Volunteer Corps in general, and an Abstract of the Defence Bill; with appropriate Engravings. 12mo. 5s.

A Treatise on Gunpowder and Fire Arms, containing Instructions for the Soldier, and for the Sportsman; by G. Montague, Esq. 3s. 6d. sewed.

The French Army as it has been organized, and is still led into Action; with a parallel View of the Designs of ancient Rome against Carthage, and of France against Great Britain; likewise a proposed Plan for hutting the Troops, and Remarks on the Superiority of Pikes over Fire Arms, &c.; and a Discourse relative to the Strength of this Country under the Circumstances of Invasion; to which are added, Anecdotes respecting the Conduct of Frenchmen towards Englishmen who became acquainted with them on the Continent, &c. 2s.

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Addisoniana; or, Anecdotes and Facts connected with the Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Joseph Addison, on the Plan of the Walpoleana, in two elegant volumes, foolscap.



foolscap 8vo. with plates, price 10s. 6d. in boards Phillips.

A new Edition of the Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, 5 vols. foolscap 8vo. 25s. Phillips.

Kearsley's new Tax-Tables for the present and ensuing Year, containing, among other Matters, the Consolidated Assessed Taxes, which will commence in April next; the new Receipt Tax, and a new Stamp Table; the new Consolidated Excise Duties, and an Abstract of the general Tax upon Income. 1s.

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Castildine's Tables of the Taxes for the 1803-4, upon a new Plan of Arrangement. (To be continued annually) 10d.

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Tables of Exchange; English into Irish, and Irish into English Money. 3s. 6d.

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Invasion, a Poem in blank Verse, addressed to the Military of Great Britain, 4to. 24 pages. 2s. 6d.

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Poems, by Mrs. Sewell, Relict of the Rev. George Sewell. 7s.

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An authentic Account of Mr. Addington's Speech on the Budget.

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What have we to fight for? an Address to the Electors of Middlesex, who met at the Crown and Anchor, July 29, to celebrate the last Election of Members for that County. 1s. 6d.

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Remarks upon North Wales; being the Result of Sixteen Tours through that part of the Principality; by W. Hutton, F.A.S.S. Birmingham; embellished with Engravings. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

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#### VARIETIES



## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**M**R. HOLCROFT'S Travels in France, Holland, and Germany, in the years 1801 and 1802, will appear towards the latter end of the current month. It will be the most splendid book in the whole compass of English literature. To meet the views of various purchasers, there will be copies at two prices—one at *eight guineas*, in which the magnificent Plates will be bound in an Atlas by themselves, and another at *five guineas*, in which, after a necessary reduction of the breadth of the skies, the plates will be folded into the volumes. The letter-press will be in two handsome volumes quarto, containing nearly fifty beautifully engraved head and tail-pieces.

Mr. PRATT is preparing for the press an Inquiry into National Inventions, and Improvements, the Moral and Social State of the Artisans in Manufacturing Towns, the Public Prisons, Charities, and other Benevolent Societies; with general and particular Views of Public Virtue and Spirit, including an Investigation of Public Evils and appropriate Remedies. It is the Author's excellent plan to bring Facts which have usually been rendered too didactic and abstract, home to the heart of the reader in that engaging and interesting style for which he has long been remarkable.

Among the captures lately made by Lord NELSON in the Mediterranean, was a vessel containing no less than seven-and-twenty cases filled with choice specimens of Ancient Sculpture, chiefly brought from Athens. Should they on inspection prove what they are described to be, they will, we hope, be deposited with the reliques of Egyptian grandeur in the British Museum. They had been collected from time to time during the last twenty years, by the French resident FAUVEL.

Mr. A. W. DEVIS, who was wrecked with Captain Wilson on the Pelew Islands, and at that time employed by the Honourable East India Company, in the capacity of draughtsman, having returned from India since the publication of Mr. KEATE'S Account of those Islands, has brought to

England the original drawings made from Nature, of the Landscape, Scenery, and Natives of Pelew; and, in consequence, a new edition of Mr. Keate's Account will immediately be published, accompanied by the foregoing Embellishments.

A new Edition of the Works of Addison, as collected by Mr. TICKEL, with some additions, is in the press, in six volumes octavo, printed uniformly with the Works of Bacon, Locke, &c.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT has lately finished a work under the title of Emma, a domestic tragedy, founded on a recent fact.

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMS, one of the conductors of the Law-Journal, is preparing a supplementary or sixth volume to his Justice of the Peace. It is expected that this work will be ready for publication in the course of next Hilary Term, and it will comprise all the adjudged Cases and Statutes from the 38th of George III. inclusive to the present period.

Mr. T. F. DIBDIN has just published a Specimen of the second Edition of an Introduction to the Greek and Roman Classics, which exhibits the first sixteen pages of the work relating to the Classics, and comprehends the editions of Ælian, Æschylus, and Æsop. It is preceded by some introductory matter expressive of the general nature and scope of the publication. This Specimen may be seen at the principal booksellers in London.

Messrs. BINGLEY and MALKIN announce Additions to the number of Tours in North and in South Wales respectively.

Dr. BISSET has just finished a novel under the title of Modern Literature.

On Monday October 3, an seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. JOHN PEARSON will commence his Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Gentlemen who attend these Lectures may have the advantage of exempting the general doctrines they shall hear delivered, by attending the Lock Hospital, and the chirurgical practice at the Public Dispensary, on moderate terms.

Doctor BADHAM, one of the Physicians to the Westminster Dispensary, Gerrard-street, proposes to deliver during the winter two Courses of Lectures on Chemistry. The first is destined to explain at considerable length the principles of the chemistry

ence, and the application of these to arts and manufactures. Pharmaceutical Chemistry will form the subject of six Lectures to be given at the end of the Course. These Lectures will be delivered on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at eight o'clock, at No. 1, Bloomsbury-square. They extend to four months; the first Lecture on Monday, 31st October. The second Course is to be conducted in a more popular manner, and to it ladies will be admitted. The first Lecture on Tuesday, 21st November. This Course will occupy rather more than two months.

A Translation will appear in a few days of Mount Panfilippo; or, a Manuscript found at the Tomb of Virgil, a novel from the French of F. L. C. MONTJOYE, Author of the History of Four Spaniards.

Love-letters in Verse, to his Wife, by JAMES WOODHOUSE; and also the Life and Lucubrations of Crispinus Scriblerus, collated from his original MSS. by a Friend; to be published by subscription, in several volumes, are preparing for publication.

A gentleman who has long conducted an extensive concern in the Birmingham trade, has in the press, a work intitled, "Practical English Book-keeping, on a contracted Scale, intended for the use of Schools, with a copious Illustration of the Nature of Profits and Discounts."

Mr. RILEY, who has frequently gratified the public by his productions in the same line, purposes to publish speedily an elegant National Print, from the painting exhibited in the Royal Academy by R. Corbould, Esq. painted for the purpose of conveying to posterity, in one faithful assemblage, the portraits of those brave naval and military commanders, who, by their brilliant and glorious victories, have so immortally distinguished themselves, and so nobly honoured the British flag, during the late war. The print has already been six months in hand, and is the size of the celebrated engraving of the death of General Wolfe. The price to subscribers, will be 1l. 1s. proofs, 2l. 2s.

Mr. ROBERTSON, lately a surveyor in Jamaica, in compliance with the request of many of his friends has opened a list for subscribers to four Maps of that island, to consist of three maps of the three counties, on a large scale; and also of a map of the whole island, on a smaller scale, making a complete set of

maps of Jamaica. In the county maps will be represented the sugar-estates, with their names; and all other plantations and settlements, of every description whatever, with the names of their proprietors. The map of the whole island comprises all the estates and settlements, rivers, roads, &c. &c. and is a complete military map. In it will be delineated all the mountains and plains, hills and valleys, ridges and gullies, in a view which supposes the observer to be situated at so great a height, that the surface of the whole island, in all its variety, is at once presented to the eye. The survey of the island was performed pursuant to the orders, and by the authority of, the Honorable the Assembly; of which these maps, after the most careful examination, have respectively received unanimous approbation. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. FADEN.

Mr. HENRY's valuable Epitome of Chemistry has been translated into the French language, and published at Paris.

M. LEGUIN has invented a new log, by means of which the way made by a ship will be more easily and more accurately obtained than by the common log-line. The new log is furnished with wheel-work and an index: the former is put in motion by the water, and the latter shews the way of the ship, by the number of divisions it passes over in a given time. The public is already indebted to this gentleman for another mechanical instrument invented in the year 1790, and approved by the Board of Longitude at Amsterdam; by which the apparent distance of the center of the moon from that of the sun, is reduced to the true distance, and consequently the calculations for obtaining the longitude of a place are simplified.—See page 255, *New Patents*.

It appears from the estimates made by Mr. RENNIE, of the expence of the execution of the intended London and Portsmouth canal, and of its probable revenue; that the cost will be 721,000l. and the annual revenue will exceed 100,000l. Subscriptions are opened to raise 800,000l. in shares of 100l. each, and it is intended to apply to Parliament for an Act to carry the measure into effect.

Mr. BEVAN, of Leighton, Bedfordshire, has made a number of experiments with a view of ascertaining, the value of different steepes, in curing the smut in wheat, and promoting its growth. The following Table will shew the result of trials,



trials made with twelve samples of good wheat A. and twelve samples of very smutty wheat B. each sort steeped in twelve

different solutions of substances most easily to be procured.

Solutions in which the Wheat was steeped 24 Hours	Specific Gravity of Steep	Bushels sown per Acre.	Number of Smutty Ears in three Sheaves		Bushels of good Wheat per Acre of Produce		Cwt. of Straw per Acre.	
			A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
February 27, 1802.								
1. Solu. of potash .....	1.357	3.51	1	81	21.6	13.6	36.6	29.1
2. ——— muriate of potash	1.097	3.51	3	218	20.2	10.1	36.0	21.1
3. ——— nitrate of potash	1.080	3.51	7	115	23.8	14.3	36.9	31.9
4. ——— soda .....	1.056	3.51	9	159	20.2	11.7	35.6	26.7
5. ——— muriate of soda	1.089	3.51	0	290	24.0	14.5	41.5	33.3
6. ——— fulphate of soda	1.047	3.51	12	241	21.6	12.3	38.5	27.8
7. ——— muriate of ammonia	1.026	3.51	1	150	19.8	17.6	35.4	30.2
8. ——— common foot ..	1.025	3.51	0	123	20.8	11.4	34.8	25.3
9. ——— lime saturated	1.003	3.51	0	2	21.9	12.4	38.7	25.9
10. ——— nitric acid ....	1.016	3.51	none	grew	---	---	---	---
11. ——— muriatic acid ..	1.011	3.51	0	136	20.7	16.1	35.7	34.1
12. ——— sulphuric acid	1.050	3.51	0	0	20.4	17.8	35.4	37.1
13. Dry in its natural state	----	3.51	6	323	20.3	14.7	35.7	31.0
14. Washed in common water	----	3.51	none sown	107	---	18.3	---	38.5

A new method of preparing sulphate of soda from sulphate of lime, consists in making into a paste with a sufficient quantity of water, eight parts of burned gypsum, or sulphate of lime, five of clay, and five of common salt. This mixture is burned in a kiln, and then ground to powder, diffused in a sufficient quantity of water, which, after being strained and evaporated, is suffered to crystallize.

Many of the Cornwall tin-mines are at present exhausted, and others are worked to little advantage. Polgooth, the greatest tin-mine in the world, though it produces large quantities of ore, is, however, attended with so great an expence, in consequence of its depth, that it yields but small profits to its proprietors. Several mines near the Land's End, which, for some years, produced but little ore, are now working to more account. The copper-mines are also in general falling off, and some are relinquished in consequence of their depth. Dolwath has, however, at an enormous expence been brought into work, and yields an abundance of indifferent metal.

The following is given by Mr. Speechly as the best method of making a rich compost of pond-mud. "The first course or foundation of the intended heap may be made of common mould about twelve inches thick; upon this lay a course of dung, fresh from the stable, fourteen or fifteen inches thick; next put a layer of pond-mud nine inches in thickness, upon which lay a course of lime fresh from the

kiln, five or six inches thick and so alternately a layer of dung and lime between every two layers of pond mud, till the whole is finished. The dung and lime will occasion a gentle fermentation throughout the whole mass. When the heap has lain three or four months, it should be turned, after which it will soon be ready to lay on the land.

The maxim laid down by Buffon, "that no species of animal in the torrid zone had been primitively placed in both Continents," was lately supposed to have failed in the case of the crocodile, which by some officers of the French staff was said to be of the same species at St. Domingo, and in the Nile. To ascertain the fact M. Geoffroy has compared the crocodile of St. Domingo, sent home by M. Le Clerc, with one which he himself brought from Egypt, and he observes that,

"The crocodile of St. Domingo resembles that of the Nile, in regard to all those characters which serve to distinguish the latter from the caiman; it, however, has the jaws narrower and longer; the breadth of them is to the length as three to six. In the crocodile of the Nile the ratio is that of four to six. The body of the crocodile of Saint Domingo is also proportionably longer, and the tail consists of three bands more, twenty in one, and seventeen in the other. The first two of the lower teeth are so long that they pierce the upper jaw from one side to the other; whereas they are smaller in that of the Nile, and form for themselves only two small cavities in which they are received. The fourth

M

tooth

tooth of the lower jaw of the former can scarcely be distinguished from the two neighbouring ones, while in the other crocodile these fourth teeth are much larger. The plates which cover the back are much fewer in number, and more unequally distributed in the crocodile of St. Domingo; the ridges of each are only really prominent in the exterior row, all those of the middle are almost intirely effaced; on the other hand, in the crocodile of the Nile every plate and ridge has the same form, the same prominency, and the same respective arrangement. In a word, all the scales, even those which cover the extremities, are perfectly square in the crocodile of St. Domingo, and round or hexagonal in that of the Nile."

From the observations of Messrs. Overbom and Svanberg, it appears that in latitude  $66^{\circ} 20' 11''.83$ , the length of a degree of the meridian is 57209 toises, or 196 toises less than that given by the measurement of Maupertuis. If this result be compared with Bourguier's measurement at the equator, the flattening of the earth at its poles is found to be  $\frac{1}{313}$ th part.

Professor TROMSDORFF has discovered that metals are combustible by means of the Galvanic spark in hydrogen, ammonia, nitrogen, nitrous and carbonic acid gasses.

Professor LAMPADIUS has been able to reduce to the metallic state by means of charcoal only, the oxide of titanium, obtained by decomposing the gallate of titanium by potash soda. The metallic titanium is of a dark copper-colour; it has much metallic brilliancy, is brittle, and possesses in small scales a considerable degree of elasticity. It tarnishes on exposure to the air, and becomes easily oxidized by heat. It then acquires a bluish aspect. It detonates with nitrate of potash, and is highly infusible. All the dense acids act upon it with considerable energy.

M. FUNCKE has discovered a new method of preparing phosphate of soda, in an economical, expeditious and easy manner. His process consists, in saturating the excess of lime contained in calcined bones with diluted sulphuric acid, and then dissolving the remaining phosphate of lime in nitric acid. To this solution, he adds a like quantity of sulphate of soda, and then recovers the nitric acid by distillation. The phosphate of soda is then separated from the lime, by the affusion of water, and crystallization in the usual manner.

The *Arachis*, of the family of lentils, is now generally cultivated in some of

the departments of France for the sake of the valuable oil which it produces. An ounce of the oil of this plant with a wick  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in diameter burned  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours nearly. An ounce of olive-oil, under similar circumstances, lasted only eight hours. It is a most excellent substitute for olive oil for all domestic purposes, and it is preferable to all other kinds for the manufacture of soap. The seed yields nearly half its weight of oil.

An interesting and curious work is printing at Paris, intitled, *Recherches sur les Costumes, les Mœurs, les Usages Religieux, Civils, et Militaires, des Anciens Peuples*. It is divided into three volumes, the first will exhibit the dress of the Romans of every rank and office, at all periods of their history; the second will give similar particulars relative to all other nations in Europe, Africa, and Asia; and the third will be confined to the several fashions in the French dresses of every description from the foundation of the monarchy to the age of Lewis XIV.

A public library has been established in the island Kadjak in the South-sea. It belongs to the West-American company at Petersburg, and forms the principal settlement of that company, the members of which have raised by voluntary subscriptions the sum necessary for forming a public library in that island, composed of several thousand Russian, and French books, and for establishing a public school, where the children of the natives are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Colonel SKIOLDEBRAND, author of the *Voyage Pittoresque au Cap Nord*, is preparing for the press a Natural History of Lapland.

Dr. SCHNEEGAS, at Gotha, has been invited to Petersburg by Alexander I. in order to undertake botanical travels in the Russian dominions in Asia. He has accepted the invitation, and intends setting out very shortly on his important mission.

The following are the results of an analysis of ambergris, by Cit. BOURILLON LAGRANGE: 1. That ambergris is a compound substance, which burns and intirely evaporates when placed on red-hot coals. 2. That by distilling it alone, we obtain an acidulous fluid, an oil partly soluble in alcohol, and of an empyreumatic smell. 3. That by sublimation, or the process of Scheele, benzoic acid is extracted from it. 4. That water does not act upon it. 5. That by means of nitric acid we may separate from



from it a matter analogous to resin, mixed with adipose-wax, or fatty matter. 6. That concentrated sulphuric, muriatic, and oxygenated muriatic acids reduce it to carbone, without dissolving it. 7. That with alkalis it forms a saponaceous compound. 8. That the fixed and volatile oils, ether, and alcohol are the proper solvents of ambergris. 9. And that with alcohol we obtain a separation of its constituent parts in the following proportions :

Adipose-wax, or fatty matter	-	-	2,016 grammes
Resin	-	-	1,167
Benzoic Acid	-	-	0,425
Coally-matter	-	-	0,212
			<hr/>
			3,820

In the territory of Falcien, a village distant two leagues from Nice, an immense cavern has lately been discovered. The entrance is very narrow; but in the interior of the cavern, of which neither the extent nor depth has yet been fully explored, there are large halls resembling temples, adorned with columns formed by the crystallization of the water. A single hall would contain 400 persons. Very little light is necessary, as the reflection from the walls produces a magnificent illumination.

Citizen LABILLARDIERE has been making experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the relative strength of a species of flax which grows in New Zealand, and which Citizen Labillardiere obtained from the natives themselves, when he visited that country in the ship sent in search of the unfortunate Peyrouse. It appears that the strength of the fibres of the aloepitte being 7, that of the common flax will be represented by  $11\frac{3}{4}$ ; of hemp by  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ; of the New Zealand flax by  $23\frac{3}{4}$ ; and of silk by 34; with respect to stretching before they break, the proportions are different; for if the extensibility of the fibres of the aloepitte be equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; that of flax is found to be  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; of hemp 1; of the flax of New Zealand  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and of silk 5. It is thought this flax might be cultivated in the southern provinces of France.

The officers of the police lately confiscated at Paris, the *Correspondance Politique et Confidentiel de Louis XVI.* or Political and confidential Correspondence of Louis XVI. with his brothers and eminent persons, during the last years of his reign, published by the celebrated Helen Maria Williams.

Two living animals, entirely unknown to naturalists, have been sent to Paris by Captain BAUDIN. Professor GEOFFROI calls them *fascolomes*. They come from the western coast of New Holland; their fur may be of some utility; and their flesh affords excellent food. These animals resemble the marmot in the shape of the head, the number, the nature and arrangement of their teeth; and by the conformation of their fore-feet which they employ for burrowing in the earth:—but they differ, by the existence of a bag under the belly of the female, and by the organs of generation, which are like those of the *farigue* of Buffon. The hind feet also are formed like those of that animal, the thumb being separated from the other toes, and destitute of claws. The tail is so short that it remains concealed among the hair, which is brown, tufted, and very long. They live under the earth, sleep in the day-time, and in the night go in quest of food. They feed on bread, milk, roots, and all sorts of herbs.

COUNT SERGI DE ROMANZOW, of Petersburg, has lately inoculated all his flock for the scab, and out of 2300 sheep, which were subjected to the process, not one died of the disease.

Dr. JOSEPH BARTH, of Vienna, has invented an economical fire-place, simple in its construction, and requiring a very small quantity of fuel. The Emperor has ordered a certain number to be made on this plan, and the description to be published.

M. VON DEMIDOFF, of Moscow, has given a large landed estate containing 3578 peasants, and a capital of 300,000 roubles, to be applied towards the support and improvement of the Russian schools and universities. To the university of Moscow, in particular, he has presented his valuable library, and cabinet of natural curiosities and works of art, as likewise a most extensive collection of medals. The Emperor Alexander has accepted this donation, and ordered that a medal shall be struck with the head of Demidoff on one side, and a suitable inscription on the reverse. This medal is to be presented to him in a meeting of the senate of the university of Moscow, as a testimony of the gratitude of his country for his patriotic liberality. His Petition to the Emperor, explaining to what uses he wished to have the money applied, has likewise been printed in the Russian Gazettes.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Number IV. of Voluntaries for the Organ, composed by S. Wesley, Esq. 2s.*

Impressed as we are with Mr. Samuel Wesley's character as a musician (speaking in the highest sense of the term), we cannot but be pleased to find that his design to furnish the organists of this country with a suite of Voluntaries in the style of his own unrivalled extemporary performances is so far encouraged as to determine him to proceed in the execution of his original intention. The present Voluntary is comprised in three movements, in the second of which the composer assumes for his subject that of Bird's celebrated canon, "Non nobis, Domine," on which he expatiates through more than 120 bars, with a freedom and an ingenuity that throws an air of perfect novelty over the whole movement, and renders it quite his own. The introductory and concluding movements are also excellent in their kind; and the whole forms an organical composition of a description worthy the long-acknowledged talents and science by which it is produced.

*A New Tutor for the Violin, in which is introduced principal Rules and Rudiments of Music. A Set of Progressive Examples and Six Capricios, from the most familiar to the most difficult passages. Composed by F. H. Bartheleman, for the improvement of the Lovers of that Instrument. 8s.*

Mr. Bartheleman, after a page and a half of prefatory matter, enters on the didactic part of his work, by shewing the scientific method of finding the key in which any piece of music is composed. He then gives examples of the various graces, after which he explains the Italian words and expressions most frequently made use of in music. We are then presented with the gamut of semitones in naturals and sharps, and naturals and flats, and the different shifts of the instrument. The time is next explained, from which he proceeds to practical examples of *bowing*, and a variety of preludes and capricios, greatly calculated both to please and improve the juvenile practitioner. Mr. Bartheleman's "New Tutor," forms, on the whole, a work which we are justified in strongly recommending to the attention of those who wish to facilitate their progress on the violin.

*"The Nightingale," A New Song. The words by James Fisher, of the Society of the Inner Temple. The music by Mr. Yates, late of the Choir of Westminster.*

We trace in this Ballad some little scintillations of genius; but evident marks of the want of experience, and the consequent absence of judgment, appear in several places; among these the *false accents* are not the least conspicuous. In the line "With heart and with hand that chorus we'll join," the emphasis thrown on the preposition *with* betrays a negligence (or ignorance) for which we cannot easily account.

*The favourite Song of the "Welsh Harper," Composed by Theodore Smith, Esq. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by I. S. Pule. 1s. 6d.*

Our musical readers will recollect in what handsome terms we found ourselves justified in speaking of Mr. Smith's "Welsh Harper," in a former Number of our Magazine, Mr. Pule has treated this eligible subject with much success; his variations are easy, simple, well-arranged for the band, and calculated as well to please as to improve the practitioner on the instrument for which they are intended.

*"The Beggar Girl," a favourite Air, arranged and varied for the Piano-forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 1s.*

"The Beggar Girl," by Mr. Rimbault's fancy and ingenuity, has been rendered the ground-work of an excellent exercise for the piano-forte. These variations are seven in number, and without too-much diverging from that point, round which the imagination ought, in efforts of this kind, to play freely, but in a limited circle, possess much pleasing variety. The idea adopted in the last variation of giving the *thema* in *common-time*, is particularly happy, and closes the production with an engaging and striking effect.

*"The Disbanded Soldier," a favourite Song, written by John Button, jun. and set to music by James Nicholson. 1s.*

The words of this Song are creditable to the humanity, as well as to the poetical talents, of the author; but the music possesses no particular claims to our commendation.



mendation. The melody wants character, and the bass is for the most part very awkward and inartificial. We wish not, however, to discourage Mr. James Nicholson from other attempts of this kind; it is by no means destitute of merit, nor is the effect wholly without interest and the promise of future excellence.

*Sixty of the most admired Welsh Airs, collected principally during an excursion into Wales by the Rev. W. Bingley, A. B. &c. The Bases and Variations arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Russell, jun. Organist of the Foundling-Hospital. 10s. 6d.*

These Airs do much credit to Mr. Bingley's taste in musical selection. Most of them, we believe, will be found perfectly new to many of the lovers of the Welsh melody. They are all sufficiently marked with nationality of character to induce our faith in their being genuine; and Mr. Russell, by his judicious basses and ingenious variations, has qualified them as well for the piano-forte practitioner, as the vocal amateur. The airs are more than sixty in number, to which Mr. Russell has prefixed, in a separate page, both the Welsh and English titles; and has, in a few prefatory lines, stated the care with which the selection has been formed, and the reasons which induced him to court Mr. Russell's assistance. Mr. Bingley's care in the one instance, and judgment in the other, are well evinced by the interesting pages of the work.

*"Il Sospiro," with Variations for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Blanchard, by F. H. Bartheleman. 2s. 6d.*

These variations are written with all the taste and contrivance to be expected from so able and experienced a master as Mr. Bartheleman. They are twelve in

number, and not only rise gradually in point of difficulty, but distribute the execution equally between the true bounds. A violin accompaniment, taking up the *tema*, is occasionally introduced, and greatly heightens the general effect.

*"The Brave Recruit," Sung by Mr. Dignum, at Vauxhall-gardens. Composed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s.*

Mr. Cope has acquitted himself in "The Brave Recruit," with spirit and judgment. The subject is remarkably appropriate, and the passages in general are bold and expressive; and though we observe some few notes in the bass that might, perhaps, be replaced by others somewhat more eligible, the construction, for the most part, is judicious, and bespeaks the *master*.

*Numbers I. and II. of the Rose, the Thistle, and Shamrock; or, the Gentleman's New Musical Pocket Companion, by Theodore Smith, Esq. 1s. 6d. each.*

This work, which is intended to be continued monthly, is in an octavo size, and consists of the most favourite English, Scotch, and Irish Airs, adapted for the German flute. Each number contains twenty-four pages, and the selection is by no means unworthy the judgment of Mr. Theodore Smith. By a young practitioner on the flute it will be found a pleasing and improving companion, and to merit the notice of amateurs in general.

*"The Wanderer," A Ballad, Written and Composed by T. Sanderson. 1s.*

Both the words and music of this Ballad are above mediocrity. An affecting tale is told in simple language, and its sentiments enforced by an agreeable and well-studied melody.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the last Session of Parliament.*

"An Act to enable his Majesty more effectually to raise and assemble, in England, an additional Military Force, for the better Defence and Security of the United Kingdom, and for the more vigorous Prosecution of the War."\* (Passed 6th July, 1803. Cap. 82.)

THE Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of counties, and Justices of the Peace, are authorized to put this Act in

\* This is the statute generally known by name of the Army of Reserve Act.

execution in like manner as the Acts relating to the militia; and the number of private men to be raised in each county by virtue of this Act is particularized. § 1—2.

The provisions relating to counties are to extend to ridings; those of hundreds to extend to like divisions; those to parishes to extend to townships. § 3.

At the first meeting of the Lieutenancy under this Act, they shall appoint the number of men to be raised in each hundred

dred, and the days for the first subdivision meetings, and issue orders to amend lists, and affix them to the church-doors; and new lists may be made when necessary. § 4 and 5.

*Exemptions.*—No commissioned officer in his Majesty's other forces, whether regular or militia, or in any of his castles or forts, nor any officer on half-pay, nor any non-commissioned officer or private, nor any resident member of either of the universities in England, nor any clergyman, nor any licensed teacher of any congregation, and not carrying on any trade, or exercising any other occupation for his livelihood except that of a schoolmaster, and who shall have been so licensed on or before the eighth of March 1803, nor any constable or other peace officer, nor any person being on or before the 22d of June, 1803, an articled clerk, nor any apprentice being, at the passing of this Act, under the age of 21 years, nor any professional seaman or seafaring man, actually earning his livelihood as such, nor any person trained and actually doing duty and mustered in any of his Majesty's docks or dock-yards, or actually employed and mustered in his Majesty's service, in the Tower of London, Woolwich Warren, the gun-wharfs, or at the powder-mills, powder magazines, or other storehouses belonging to his Majesty, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, nor any person being free of the Company of Watermen of the River Thames, nor any poor man having more than one child born in lawful wedlock under ten years of age, or infirm, nor any person who has served personally or by substitute in the militia, shall be liable to serve personally, or provide a substitute to serve, unless by rotation it shall have come to the turn of any such person; but no person who has served in the regular forces or as a substitute or volunteer in the militia, and hath been discharged from or quitted the same, shall by such service be exempted. § 6.

Also, no officer, non-commissioned officer, trumpeter, drummer, or private, who shall have offered himself and been accepted, and who shall have been enrolled on or before the 22d of June 1803, in the artillery company, or in any yeomanry or volunteer corps, shall be liable to serve personally or provide a substitute, as long as he shall continue to belong to such corps. § 7.

No person in any such yeomanry or volunteer corps shall be exempted from service, unless he shall have entered his name in a muster-roll on or before the

22d of June aforesaid, and shall be returned to the deputy-lieutenants as so entered by the commanding officer. § 38.

No person chosen by ballot, nor any substitute, being of the full height of five feet two inches, who shall be otherwise able-bodied and fit for service, shall be deemed unfit, on account of his stature. § 9.

Subdivision meetings shall determine appeals, appoint what number of men shall serve for each parish, and send duplicates of amended lists to the clerks of the general meetings, who shall return abstracts to the Privy Council; shall appoint meetings for balloting and inrolling; order constables to give notice to the men to appear, &c. and men are to appear upon notice, to be enrolled. § 10.

Notice to the wife, &c. to be deemed good service, and if any man does not appear in fourteen days, he shall be advertised, and subject to the penalties for absconding from the militia. § 11.

Whenever it shall appear to any subdivision meeting, that any person who is not seised or possessed of one hundred pounds, shall have been chosen by ballot, is unable by infirmity, or otherwise unfit for service, they are to discharge such person, and immediately cause another person to be chosen. § 13.

All persons ballotted, may find substitutes of the same or some adjoining county; and the persons finding such substitutes shall not be again liable to be ballotted, or to find substitutes, unless it again come to the turn of any such person; and no person produced as a substitute shall be rejected on account of the number of his children. § 14.

If any person chosen by ballot, (not being one of the Quakers,) shall refuse or neglect to appear and take the oath, and serve, or to provide a substitute, such person shall forfeit twenty pounds; and whenever any ballot shall take place, after one year such person shall be liable to be ballotted again; and if penalty be not paid, the persons shall be compelled to serve. § 15.

Deputy Lieutenants may provide a substitute for any Quaker, and levy such penalty by distress and sale. § 16.

The parishes shall complete their quotas without loss of time, and half the penalty of 20l. shall be paid to the overseers of the poor, and the remainder applied as hereinafter directed. § 17.

No man shall be approved or enrolled either as a ballotted man or as a substitute or volunteer, until he shall have been examined



mined by some surgeon, and shall have been declared to be neither ruptured, lame, maimed, nor afflicted with any disorder that may render him unfit to serve. § 18.

Every man ballotted, shall be enrolled and sworn to serve within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and within the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, for the defence of the same, and not elsewhere, for five years; and every substitute or volunteer shall be liable and sworn to serve for five years, and further until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace with France, and likewise take another oath, that he has no rupture, nor is subject to fits, nor disabled by lameness or otherwise, and that he is not an apprentice, or a seaman or seafaring man, and that he doth not belong to navy, army, or marines, nor to the militia. § 19.

If the churchwardens or overseers shall, with the consent of the vestry or any other meeting holden on three days public notice, provide volunteers, of the same or some adjoining county, such volunteers shall be enrolled; and if any such churchwardens or overseers shall give to such volunteers any sums not exceeding the average price to be fixed as herein-after mentioned, such churchwardens or overseers may make a rate upon the inhabitants according to the poor-rate to reimburse themselves such sums as they shall have paid to such volunteers, and the overplus, if any, shall be applied as part of the poor rates; and, if any person, not being enrolled to serve, or having provided a substitute, shall refuse to pay, any Justice, upon complaint, may levy the same by distress: but, any person aggrieved may appeal to the next general or quarter sessions. § 20.

Any persons may provide volunteers, of the same or some adjoining county, to serve for the same subdivision, previous to the ballot: or any persons of the same or some adjoining county, willing to serve therein, may offer themselves to serve. § 21.

The Deputy-lieutenants shall order all volunteers to be forwarded to the place of assembly, and if those enrolled before taking the ballot shall amount to a certain number, the Deputy-lieutenants may suspend the ballot, and shall send an account of the number enrolled to the clerk of the general meetings, to be transmitted to the Secretary at War, and his Majesty may direct a further suspension of the ballot, at the end of which period the number wanting shall be ballotted for, &c. § 22.

Half the price of a volunteer or substi-

tute shall be paid to every person who shall prove, on oath, that he is not possessed of five hundred pounds, who shall be enrolled, or shall provide a substitute, to be paid on the expiration of fourteen days after joining at any place of assembly. § 23.

Substitutes or volunteers having received money and not appearing to be enrolled, shall return it and pay a penalty of forty pounds, or be imprisoned for three months. § 24.

Subdivision meetings may fix the price to be paid to volunteers, a moiety of which shall be paid by the parish-officers to persons entitled thereto. § 25.

Two guineas shall be paid by the receiver general for every ballotted man who shall serve personally, and one guinea for every substitute or volunteer. § 26, 27.

His Majesty may appoint the times and places for assembling the men enrolled, and send officers to receive them, notice whereof shall be transmitted by the secretary at war to the deputy-lieutenants, and when none are sent, the deputy-lieutenants shall order the men to repair to the places of assembly, &c. § 28.

His Majesty may cause the men to be placed in corps appointed to serve within certain limits, or to be formed into new corps; and may appoint officers to command and discipline them, and the army raised under this Act shall be subject to the mutiny laws. § 29.

None of the corps in which the men shall be placed shall be ordered out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney; nor any of the men be compellable to serve out of them, unless they voluntarily enlist in any of the forces for general service, and shall have been previously discharged. § 30.

The lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants shall transmit certificates to the commanding officers of the men raised. § 31.

Wives and families of corporals and privates entitled to relief according to provisions of 43 Geo. 3. c. 47. and the amount shall be repaid quarterly to the parish-officers by the receiver general of the county. § 32.

His Majesty may direct the commandant to discharge any man willing to enlist into his forces for general service, &c. § 33.

But if any such person shall refuse to enlist, he shall continue to belong to the corps from which discharged. § 34.

The provisions of Acts relative to the militia, as far as applicable, shall extend to this Act. § 44.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazette.**

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

*The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.*

**ABBOTT, T.** yarn maker, Needham Market. (Wilson, Castle street, Holborn)  
**Aspinall, Edw.** Wigan, calico manufacturer. (Gaskall, Wigan)  
**Bennett, J.** Norton, shipwright. (Tapender, Faverham)  
**Bedow, F.** Nottingham, hoffer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane)  
**Blaxcell, A.** Kelfale, tanner. (Moore, Woodstock street)  
**Bishop, J.** Sheerness, shopkeeper. (Chilton, Chancery lane)  
**Burke, J. F.** Cannon street, ship owner. (Archefon, Ely place)  
**Carew, J.** Bristol merchant and broker. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's Inn)  
**Chaplin, J. Jun.** Nuneaton, carpenter and grocer. (Forbes, Ely place)  
**Doughty, J.** Stokesley, grocer, and linen and woollen draper. (Lodrington and Hall, Secondaries office, Temple)  
**Ellis, Wm.** Halifax, scrivener. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury)  
**Eaton, D. I.** bookfeller, Stratford-green. (Smith, Robert street, Adelphi)  
**Fletcher, S.** Manchester and Stockport, linen draper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury square)  
**Forbes, G.** Copthall court, merchant and underwriter. (Templar, Burr street)  
**Francis, J.** Greek street, and Rathbone place, china and glass man. (Hillingworth, Penton street, Pentonville)  
**Favene, P.** Bedford row, insurance broker. (Wnter, Kaye, Beckwith, and Freshfield, Swithin's lane)  
**Gange W.** tallow chandler, Dorchester. (R. Strickland, Dorset)  
**Handley, J.** cornfactor, Aibby de la Zouch. (Rider, Fetter lane)  
**Holmes, D.** Liverpool, grocer. Kearney, London  
**Hofch, I. and E. Bientz,** Budge row, London, and G. Loh, J. Dietrick Lubren, and W. Loh, Newcastle, factors. (Firm Hofch, Bientz, and Co.) (Shaws, Tudor street)  
**Hanfell, E. A.** Kingston, Hull, auctioneer. (Roffer, Kirby street)  
**Henderson, R.** Foster lane, warehouseman. (Berry, Walbrook)  
**Jay, J.** Norwich, coal merchant. (Bygrave, Norwich)  
**Jones, E.** Hereford, butcher and maltster. (Downes, Hereford)  
**Jones, E. sen. and jun.** Hereford, cornfactors. (Downes, Hereford)  
**Irvin, T. and Holden, James,** Halifax, dyers. (Wingleworth, Huxborn court, Gray's Inn)  
**Knowles, W.** Wheatley lane, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Currier street)  
**Langdon, R. Chester, and M. Gafney,** Chetwood, cotton merchants. (Firm, in London, R. Langdon and Co.) (Edge, Manchester)  
**Liddell, T.** Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Wilbur, Gray's Inn square)  
**Lander, T.** shoe manufactory, Stafford. (Wilkinson and Small, Temple)  
**Lac, T.** Pockington, linen draper and grocer. (Evans, Farnival's Inn)  
**Leeman, J.** Peterborough, linen draper. (Thomas and Sons, Fen court, Fenchurch street)  
**Morley, W.** shoe lane, baker. (Bradley and Arrowsmith, Middle New street, Gough square)  
**Miles, E.** Newcastle, under. (Bainbridge, Newcastle)  
**Nutall, C.** Manchester, cotton spinner. (Edge, Manchester)  
**Naylor, R.** Basinghall street, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday street)  
**Newman, R.** Dartmouth, ship builder. (Darke, Princes street, Bedford row)  
**Porter, R.** Great Dunfield, spirit merchant and cornfactor. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row)  
**Pycock, T. and M. Ward Pycock,** Kingston on Hull, builders. (Firm T. Pycock and Son) (Ellis, Currier street)  
**Parker, J.** Glamford Riggs, maltster. (Brewer, Lodington, and Hall, Temple)  
**Pratt, P.** Hart street, Bloomsbury, glass man. (Flashman, Ely place)  
**Rols, J. B.** Birmingham, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
**Rowland, N. and P.** Great Coggeshall, blanket makers. (Allen, Clifford's Inn)  
**Redmond, J.** Liverpool, linen merchant. (Broad, Dram street, Southwark)  
**Saunders, J. and G. Durham,** woollen manufacturers. (Connell, Staple's Inn)  
**Sharp, P.** Liverpool, joiner. (Blacklock, Temple)  
**Shaw, G.** Blarish Gill, dealer in wool. (Fothergill, Clifford's Inn)  
**Stanley, C.** Durham, stationer. (Wrangham, Seething lane)  
**Tisdall, T.** Weymouth, grocer. (Aldenden, Bedford row)  
**Thurgood, T.** Welwyn, shopkeeper. (Towfend Staple's Inn)  
**Whitaker, G. and Pitt, James,** coach makers, Birmingham (Wormam and Stephenson, Castle street, Hol-

Wood, R. Slaithwaite, cornfactor. (Batty, Chancery lane)

Wylie, D. and Wilkinson, John, sudain manufacturers, Manchester. (Swale, New Bowwell court)

Whitehead, E. C. Witham, carpenter, Lang, Great Prescot street

Wright, J. Rouse Farm, West Wickham, brush maker. (Burgoyne and Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square)

**DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.**

**BREANT, J.** Monkgate, York, butter and bacon factor, Sept. 15

**Ball, G.** Launceston, vintner, &c. Oct. 4

**Brown, J.** Strand, gun maker, Oct. 1

**Brandish, J.** Haines, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 1

**Collier, W.** Reading, carpenter, Sept. 13

**Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan,** New court, Swithin's lane, merchants, Joint Estate, and separate Estate of Loughnan, Oct. 1

**Dulau, A.** Soho square, bookfeller, Sept. 27

**Frith, J.** Bradford, merchant, Sept. 21

**Fisher, J.** Pollington, feedfinner, Sept. 5

**Fowler, J.** Foster lane, warehouseman, Sept. 27

**Fenwick, T. sen. and jun.** Boston, drapers and tailors, Oct. 1

**Farquhar, C.** Madox street, builder and carpenter, Nov. 1

**Goldsmith, L.** Thavies Inn, and Great Trinity lane, merchant, Sept. 24

**Gibson, R.** Rochdale, joiner and carpenter, Oct. 11

**Greenwood, S.** Newman street, coach master, Oct. 11

**Gray, J.** Newcastle merchant and underwriter, Sept. 13, final

**Gadd, J.** Bristol, dealer, Sept. 24

**Graham, J.** late of Mildenhall, and now of Stoke, hair merchant, &c. Oct. 7

**Greenwood, S.** Newman street, coach maker, Nov. 7

**Hunter, P.** Durham, scrivener, Sept. 14

**Halfhide, J. sen. and jun. and E. Halfhide,** Merton, calico printers, separate Estates, Sept. 3

**Hancock, I.** Bristol, cheese factor, Oct. 12

**Harrison, J.** Stoke on Trent, manufacturer of earthenware, Oct. 11

**Hodgson, J.** Whitehaven, merchant, deceased, Oct. 17

**Humphries, E.** Bristol, victualler and skinner, Oct. 10

**Holloway, J. P.** Swithin's lane, wine, spirit, and beer merchant, Nov. 8

**Johnson, T.** Kidderminster, grocer, Oct. 6

**Jewitt, W.** Snaith Lodge, brandy merchant, and feedfinner, Oct. 4

**Jenkin, Tho.** Abchurch lane, dealer, Nov. 5

**Kent, A. and S.** Pemberton, Lime street square, merchants, Sept. 17

**Lloyd, H.** Kingston, Hereford, baker, Sept. 22

**Lewis, T.** Bocking, balize maker, Oct. 6

**Leigh, T.** Foxdenton, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 8

**Middleton, W. J.** Holtam, Pemberton, and G. Felton, Liverpool, merchants, separate Estate of Pemberton, Sept. 23

**Moody, C.** Longtown, dealer, Oct. 8

**Mallalieu, G.** Salford, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 8

**Morville, G.** Lancaster, merchant, partner with G. Harrison, Sept. 29

**Malins, W.** Everham, maltster, Oct. 12

**Moore, N.** Lancaster, merchant, partner with J. Benson, J. Wilkinson, and R. Pendleton, separate Estates, Oct. 21, final

**Newton, P.** Whitchurch, innholder, Oct. 14, final

**Nedham, T.** Ashby de la Zouch, hoffer, Oct. 6

**Peirson T. and W. Sammon,** Russia row, Milk street, Irish factors, Oct. 11

**Peirson, G.** Cockerham, woollen manufacturer, Sept. 23

**Proctor, J. Jun.** Lancaster, merchant, Sept. 29

**Perient, M. W. and A. W. Bodcker,** Little St. Helen's, merchants, Dec. 3

**Riddle, A. and R.** High street, Southwark, Sept. 24

**Richard, J. P.** Liverpool, merchant. (Firm Richard and Mathus) Oct. 14

**Smith, T.** Manchester, calico printer, Sept. 24

**Sturrock, J.** late master of the Pursuit West Indiaman, Oct. 22

**Seymour, H.** Maidenhead, coal merchant, Sept. 27

**Seiffons, J.** Kingston, Hull, merchant, Oct. 14

**Taylor, J.** Worcester, draper, Dec. 31

**Toy, E.** Plymouth dock, draper, Oct. 29

**Turnbull, J. J.** Forbes, R. Allen Crawford, and D. Shene, Broad street, merchants, separate Estates of Turnbull and Forbes, final, Sept. 27

**Thompson, J. and C. M'Adam,** Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 11

**Tonge, C.** Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 8

**Tennant, R. Jun.** Wakefield, merchant, Oct. 22

**Wilkinson, R. and G. Daniel,** Kingston, Hull, merchants, Sept. 29

**Williams, T. and W. Pondered,** Little Sutton street, Clerkenwell, tin-plate workers, Oct. 8

**Warren, J. S.** Birmingham, dealer, Sept. 27

**Wigan, T.** Bristol, silverfinner, Oct. 24

**Wigfield, J. Jun.** Northampton, mercer, &c. Oct. 8

**Wright, T.** Leeds, merchant. (Surviving partner of M. Cawood) Oct. 17

**Williams, H.** Cucklowell, scrivener, Oct. 8

**Whittington, W.** Bradford, clothier, Oct. 11

**White, H.** Everham, carrier, Oct. 12

**Whitehead, W.** Lacey, shopkeeper, Oct. 15, final

**ACCOUNT**



## ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
<b>CHOLERA</b> .....	39
Rheumatismus .....	18
Catarrhus .....	21
Hæmoptysis .....	4
Dysenteria .....	11
Typhus .....	14
Alcites et Anasarca .....	12
Anguine .....	8
Amenorrhœa .....	17
Menorrhagia .....	8
Leucorrhœa .....	6
Dyspepsia .....	26
Scarlatina .....	3
Paralysis .....	7
Hysteria .....	2
Epilepsia .....	4
Morbi Cutanei .....	22
Morbi Infantiles .....	27

Cholera, as it was predicted, has become the predominant distemper of the season. There was little risk in prophesying the speedy recurrence of a complaint which has, in this island at least, so invariably attached itself to the autumnal period of the year. It has been generally ascribed to the eating of fruit. This, however, although it sometimes may act as an exciting cause, can by no means explain the existence of a prevailing predisposition to intestinal disorder.

The treatment of this malady is simple, and when early enough applied, almost uniformly successful in its result. But no time is to be lost in the management of a complaint which closes not unfrequently the life of the afflicted and exhausted patient in less than twenty-four and sometimes even of twelve hours, after the commencement of its attack. It is one of the diseases of the human frame which impresses strongly the folly and imminent danger of medical procrastination.

Seldom, in perilous and acute disorders, are more than a few hours allotted to the practitioner, for the effectual exercise of his skill; which, if from a timid hesitation with regard to the treatment, or too late a detection of the actual *essence* of the case, he unfortunately permits to escape unimproved, no future exertion of recollection or sagacity can avail to counteract the mischievous and sometimes fatal consequence of his error or neglect. A more than ordinary *quickness* of mental sight is the distinguishing and radical constituent

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in the character of a pre-eminently qualified physician.\*

Of typhus and rheumatism, a considerable number has occurred during the last month. Concerning the former disease, the Reporter will appear, perhaps, already to have said more than was at all interesting or important. With regard to the latter, he takes this fresh opportunity of repeating, that when it attacks the poor and laborious part of the community, relief is more frequently derived from chalybeate and Peruvian corroborants than from the more usual administration of relaxing, evacuating, and sudorific remedies. It is too common for those to regulate the treatment of a disease by its *name*, who are ignorant, or do not reflect that a difference in the age, the sex, the previous habits or original stamina of the patient cannot fail, in every instance, to create an important diversity in the character of the disorder. Scarcely a single disease can be pointed out in the system of nosology, which is not capable, in different circumstances, of being cured by methods diametrically opposite to each other.

This remark may be stretched, without danger of weakening its force, even to the case of an apoplectic patient, who, although he is, and ought in general to be, treated on a plan decidedly and purely antiphlogistic, in many instances may be

\* An advocate at the Scotch bar, uniformly brilliant from the scintillations of his wit, once, by an ebullition of it peculiarly happy, excited a convulsion of laughter, that spread universally around him, with the exception only of one learned gentleman on the bench, whose gravity appeared undisturbed by the bon-mot; until, after many minutes of solemn consideration, and when the orator was occupied with another topic of his harangue, he suddenly exclaimed, to the no small surprise and amusement of the court, "*Ob, I see it now!*"—The tardy perception of the venerable judge betrayed, on an occasion like the above, was highly pleasant and entertaining; but, how different from pleasant or entertaining, would the discovery of a similar slowness of discernment be in a medical practitioner, who, after the mortal termination of a disease, the nature of which he had not previously ascertained, should be heard to exclaim, "*Ob, I see it now!*"

N n

restored,

restored, and can be restored *only*, by the instantaneous application of the most active and powerful stimulants.

It would reconcile many of the oppositions and incongruities which appear in the works of those who have written upon the diseases of the human frame, at different periods of its history, to consider, that man, the subject upon which they write, has, during the intervening periods, undergone considerable changes in his physical as well as moral constitution.

Sydenham was eminently judicious and successful in his time. But, the physician who, in this comparatively enervated and puny age, was, in the exercise of his profession, to imitate, without modification or reserve, the bold and energetic style of practice adopted by that great master of his art, would not be unlikely, by the empirical rashness of his conduct, to destroy, in almost every instance, in which he ventured to prescribe.

*Southampton-row,*

J. RAIB.

September 26, 1803.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In September, 1803.*

### FRANCE.

THE expectations of the English people have long been turned towards the French coast, which, we have been boastfully told, shall quickly pour forth on this country hundreds of thousands of those troops which have hitherto met with no effectual resistance. The threat of French invasion is not new; it has been wise in France to threaten, and it has been wise in England to prepare, but still has the ocean separated the angry combatants.

There have been times when France was as much superior in troops as at present, and was also superior in ships, but even then, with the vast advantage of a covering fleet, Frenchmen did not trust themselves on English ground. It has been said that France never had so large a disposable force as at present, but it is more true that England never had so large a receiving force. The disposable force of France is doubtless considerable, but is much limited by the imposing attitude she must necessarily keep on the continent. Bonaparte must overawe Germany, Italy, and Spain, he must have proficients to draw money from the Dutch and Hanoverians, he must have a military academy to perfect the Swiss in liberty, he must have a disposable force along his extensive coast to repel the occasional attacks of the English; he must guard his means of invasion to prevent them from being taken away beneath his own batteries; he must have a force dispersed through the interior of France to prevent revolutionary movements; he must be well prepared in and about Paris, and he must have a company of Generals to perform their evolu-

tions, and go through their different phases, about his own person, the centre of fear and apprehension. When all these important posts are filled to his satisfaction, where is he to find a disposable force sufficiently powerful to conquer England, defended as she would be by half a million of troops, including the volunteers, and not less than an hundred thousand sailors, sea-fencibles, and men acquainted with naval affairs. When we estimate the danger to which Bonaparte would be exposed at home, were he to send away any considerable proportion of his troops, and also the dangers which the part sent away must encounter, we are inclined to think that the enterprize will not be engaged in at a time when unanimity and military spirit are the characteristics of Englishmen.

It has been maintained that he has threatened to invade this country, and that he must keep his promise or render himself contemptible. Such a consideration, however, can have no weight with a good General, who must necessarily act according to circumstances, and whose duty it often is to hold language and make demonstrations not intended to be acted on:

*Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat.*

France has assumed an attitude threatening to England; she has taken positions proper for invading it, and she holds corresponding language; but the real designs of France are by no means manifest. No country in the vicinity of French troops can be considered as secure from a sudden irruption, nor does the conduct of France, since the revolution, render such unprovoked



evoked aggression by any means improbable. When the French armies were commanded to halt and propose terms of peace in the career of victory, the respect and admiration of mankind naturally followed such unusual but enlightened policy. But, on the other hand the unprovoked invasion of Malta, of Egypt, and of Switzerland, must impair the faith of France, and render it at least doubtful whether masked policy or real moderation were the motives of forbearance in other instances. Such is the character of the First Consul as to render him a cause of terror to all other powers. Active, penetrating, and reserved, the extent of his views is not to be estimated, and his designs are probably unknown to those in whom he seems to place the most confidence. As a man who is desirous of ascending a lofty mountain makes one ridge only a step to another, so does the wily Corsican trample under foot one nation, in order to step more conveniently on that which adjoins it.

## PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese government has been under the greatest alarm in consequence of some late demands of France. The most vigorous measures have been employed to recruit their army and navy, but the latter is said to have lately received the principal attention. Hence it has been imagined that the royal family have it in contemplation to remove the seat of government to their American possessions, and relinquish for ever a situation which subjects them to the insolence of Frenchmen and the dangerous meanness of the Spanish court. Portugal seems, unfortunately, to be at the mercy of France, and the consequence will probably be that Bonaparte will pick the Spaniards and Portuguese separately, rather than sell Portugal to Spain, which might eventually render the latter less manageable. At present it seems likely, that he will turn to good account the national hatred subsisting between these unfortunate countries; and, while he can maintain division, can scarcely fail to rule. Should French troops be marched into Portugal, it is not improbable that the navy of that country may be pressed into the service of invasion.

## HOLLAND.

The Dutch still continue to receive the embraces of French fraternity; and so closely are they hugged, and so cordially shaken by the hand, that their blood, or that which they value as much, flows copiously out at their fingers' ends.

## RUSSIA.

We still continue ignorant as to the part which the commanding, and consequently the lesser Northern Powers will take in the present contest, or whether they will remain neuter, as during the greater part of the last war. It is thought that Russia is desirous of peace between England and France, and that she has proposed a plan of mediation, the leading circumstance of which is that Malta shall be retained by Russia for ten years. It is probable that such a sacrifice would not be regretted by our Ministers if it seemed likely to answer the purpose of a lasting accommodation. The armaments, however, preparing in the Baltic, for whatever purpose they may be designed, will probably be an additional inducement with our Government to retain possession of Malta. A rupture with Russia is probably not at hand, and we are inclined to pay all respect to the received character of the present Emperor. It is not unlikely that he may entertain a jealousy of the unrivalled power of England at sea, but on the other hand it cannot be supposed that he can regard without apprehension the close approach of a French army to Denmark. Considering all circumstances, Russia itself is probably exposed to greater danger of conquest than England. Our navy is not only our own protector, but that of the world in general: it is the most effectual check on schemes of universal empire, fabricated by French ambition, and fostered by military successes, which efface former standards of computation. Let the Emperor of Russia, however great may be his possessions and his power, and however secure he may deem himself from the grasp of French politics and French armies, be careful of raising still higher a weight which may eventually fall on his own head.

## WEST INDIES.

The first efforts of British valour in this quarter have been attended with success. Scarcely more than sufficient time for sending orders and receiving an answer had elapsed, before the capture of Morne Fortuné and of the whole of the island of St. Lucia were announced. General Grinfield received at Barbadoes the order for commencing hostilities on the 17th of June, and on the night of the 20th, the fort, defended by six hundred men, was carried by assault. By the co-operation and activity of Commodore Hoot, the island of Tobago was also captured on the 30th of the same month.

The Negroes in St. Domingo still contend for exemption from massacre against the nation which offers liberty and emancipation to the states of Europe. We sincerely hope that no such disgraceful contests may tarnish the glory of the British soldier, but that gradual and firm measures of emancipation may reach the Negro to regard the Englishman as his friend, and that he may thus receive the blessings of Christianity from the same source as its doctrines.

## IRELAND.

Many of the unfortunate men who were taken with arms in their hands during the night of the late Rebellion have been brought to trial and executed. Since that time more important arrests have taken place. However we may lament the fate of ignorant men, the dupes of artful demagogues or of ardent men, the victims of speculative opinions carried into practice, the inhuman conduct of some of these men leaves little room for pity or regret. It is just matter of congratulation however, to every friend of constitutional freedom, that the trials take place in due course of law, and with all those wise forms which cannot be departed from without feeding the fire of rebellion with just argument. No plea ought to stand between an accused man and a jury of his equals. These men have experienced justice; and, we trust, that mercy, which, while it protects, reflects a sustaining influence on the source from which it proceeds, which leaves behind it dispositions which justice alone cannot create, will shew itself in due time, and with its unequalled balm heal the wounds of afflicted Ireland.

## ENGLAND.

Our country may now be considered as fully engaged in a contest from which there is no retreat—from which there is no disposition to retreat. So much has martial ardour outrun all precedent, that arms are not to be found for the men who stand prepared to wield them. Instead therefore of blaming ministers for not providing muskets, we ought to praise them for that conduct, which, from dilution has created union; which by moderation has raised an ardent spirit; and which, by peace, has recalled the genius of war which now protects our country. It is better to want arms than to want men; but though we would not dissuade from any means of defence, still we cannot but suppose the number of muskets in the country greater than could be required to meet any plan of invasion. During the late administration we heard

no complaint of a want of weapons, not surely because there were then more arms, but because there are now more men. Are we then to suppose that the mere circumstance of disproportion can be a positive cause of weakness, or that a loyal subject without a musket is worse than nothing. The musket and bayonet, though probably the best, are not the only arms to be opposed to an invading foe.

Whatever may be the motive with men to enter into military associations at a time when there appears to be little chance of coming to action, nothing but perverseness can withhold applause from those who have stood forward at the present crisis, when a general opinion has prevailed of an immediate attack. No man can fix limits to possibility; but, it may safely be asserted, that there is no instance of a country, so populous as England, and animated by such a spirit, falling a prey to invasion. It has been made a question, whether troops like the volunteers could be safely committed in a contest with regular troops. Besides natural courage, there is a species of habitual military courage which can only be acquired in perfection by men who have been accustomed to actual warfare. Such habits must be got by the volunteer as they were got by the regular soldier. Experience can alone fully teach that the event of a battle and each man's personal security depend on each man's firmness. During a battle a young recruit and an old soldier have different ideas of the means of safety; the former is apt to imagine it safest to run away, the latter knows that it is generally safest to stand his ground, and not to retire except by command. The young recruit has therefore much more merit in standing his ground than an old soldier. In case of invasion, the volunteers could not be considered as equal to men who have seen actual service, but they would be better than unexercised men; and yet even such have, by good Generals, been quickly rendered formidable. Men compelled to undertake a military life, are found readily to acquire military spirit, and skill proportioned to the examples which they see before them; and the circumstance of a voluntary enrollment can scarcely be considered as unfavourable. In whatever aspect we contemplate the volunteers, they must be considered as an important addition to the defensive part of the service, and consequently eventually to the offensive. But besides the volunteers we have militia and troops of the line to double the amount of any army which Bonaparte has the means of transporting,



porting, or if he could transport them, of detaching from his force without manifest danger to France: no apprehension is to be entertained as to the event of a contest, however we must all deplore the evils which must necessarily accompany an actual invasion.

While our soldiers and sailors are fighting for the safety and existence of England as an independent nation, their countrymen, who are less exposed to the immediate dangers of war, feel a lively interest in their welfare. Such a fund as that at Lloyd's Coffee-house no other

country can boast, nor could England boast till the present time. The distresses of the widows and orphans of those who fall in battle has long been deplored, and, we trust, will hereafter be mitigated, as far as pecuniary assistance can effect that purpose. Life cannot be recalled by gold; but gold will supply a maintenance prematurely cut off. The evils of war cannot be annihilated; but all possible alleviation is now attempted by means of these liberal and honorable contributions.

“ 'Tis all a father, all a friend can give.”

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## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

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*Fire at Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge.*—The following are the most interesting particulars relating to this calamitous event:—Mr. Teller, a baker in Amphitheatre-row, adjoining the gateway leading to the stables belonging to the theatre, being up with his men baking, about a quarter past two o'clock in the morning, discovered the theatre to be on fire, and the flames to be bursting through that part of the roof which was over the front of the stage; he and his men ran and knocked at the doors of the several houses in the front of the theatre, and the alarm soon became general. It appears from this that no person was on the watch within the theatre, or the alarm would certainly have been earlier given, and prevented the fatal accident which befel Mrs. Smith, the mother of Mrs. Astley, jun. This unfortunate lady resided in the house in the front of the theatre, and which in less than twenty minutes was in flames, when Mrs. Smith, who was near sixty years of age, was seen at the two pair of stairs window nearest the bridge, attempting to open it; Mr. Moore, a tin-man, who lives at the corner of Phoenix-street, mounted the balcony in the front, and thence to the window, but being unable to open it, was obliged to descend and use the end of the ladder to demolish the sash; in the mean time Mrs. Smith disappeared, and fell a victim to the flames, for under the back room her remains were discovered by the firemen, about half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, next day, so shockingly mangled that they were with great difficulty collected into a basket, and being covered with a carpet, were conveyed over the way to the house of Mr. Richardson. The moment the fire was discovered, Mr. Trampolin, one of the performers, and Mr. Searle, the boat-builder, close by, went to the stables to save the horses. These stables were numerous and extensive, formed by long

ranges of brick walls, and covered by the stage. At this time the stage was completely on fire, that is all over head, but these gentlemen courageously persevered. They blinded the horses, to prevent them from taking alarm at the flames, and they got them all out in safety, though not till they had been well warmed. It is remarkable, that these were the very same gentlemen who saved the horses when this place was burned down about nine years ago. With the exception of the horses, scarcely any part of Mr. Astley's property was saved. A few scenes, not more than were sufficient to load a cart, which were in the outer apartments, were secured, but nothing else. The music-room, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed. In this was deposited the music of all the pieces which had ever been brought out at the Amphitheatre, and which, in all, had cost Mr. Astley the sum of 15,000l. All the musical instruments, some of them very valuable, belonging to individuals of the band, were likewise destroyed. Indeed the ruins presented many curiosities. The contents of the property-room, which had fallen into the stables through the stage, were curious. Here were swords, the barrels of muskets, tin armour, and all the paraphernalia of kings and warriors, which the flames could not devour. Many individuals belonging to the Theatre, as well as the neighbours, lost considerable property; and not the least loss to the performers, is that of their benefits, which were approaching. Mr. and Mrs. Astley, jun. were sleeping at a small country house they have about ten miles distant in Surrey. An express was sent as soon as the fire was known, and Mr. Astley was on the spot at five o'clock in the morning, just in time to know that the flames had completely devoured the whole of his property, valued at more than thirty thousand pounds. Mrs. Astley followed, and on hearing

ing the fate of her mother, she fell into violent hysterics, from which she hardly recovered all the following day. The situation of Mr. and Mrs. Astley is indeed truly deplorable. His mother died about a week ago; her mother was a few days after burned to death; his father is now detained a prisoner of war in France, at the moment his mother was expiring; and now the whole of his property and his hopes are, in one night, extinguished. Mr. Astley has insured part of the value of his premises, at various fire-offices, but by no means equal to the whole amount. The confusion occasioned by the inhabitants who surrounded the Theatre, removing their goods, was beyond description, and the damage to furniture has been immense; fortunately water was at hand, and the engines assembled in time to prevent the entire destruction of any house but that immediately connected with the Theatre, although on every side their offices and back premises are burnt, and several of them had actually taken fire. Of the houses in front, most were but little damaged. Fortunately an high wall protected Mr. Elliot, the coach-maker's premises, and arrested the progress of the flames in that direction, although the roof and turret of his workshop were at one time on fire. Eight of the small houses in Amphitheatre-row are much damaged in their roofs by the fierceness of the flames from the old scenery deposited in the long shed; and two of them were on fire in several places, but the engines extinguished them. By half past three o'clock the whole of the Theatre had fallen in, and nothing was then left but the bare walls and smoking ruins. A party of guards attended and protected the vast pile of goods collected in Mr. Richardson's yard, and in other adjacent places. The columns of flames which at one time ascended was inconceivably great, and the crowd assembled round the spot was, of course, immense. It is but little more than nine years since Mr. Astley's former Theatre on this spot was destroyed by a similar calamity!

*The following is a correct account of the Cast Iron Bridge erected over the River Thames at Staines.—It is the first bridge wholly of cast-iron that has been attempted since the famous one at Colebrook-dale.—The arch of this elegant structure is the flattest segment ever built on a large scale, being the segment of a circle of 25,12 feet diameter, the chord or span 180, and the versed sine, or height, 16 feet; it springs from abutments of stone built on piles, and is 27 feet 2 inches in breadth, it consists of 6 ribs, placed 5 feet asunder, kept in their position by perforated cross-bars placed horizontally at the top and bottom of each arch-piece quite across the bridge, each of the ribs is composed of 39 arch-pieces 4 feet 7½ inc. long at top, and 4 feet 6½ inc. at bottom, 4 feet deep, and 4½ inc. thick, they are cast hollow, for the purpose of introducing*

*dowels 4½ inc. wide, and 2 inc. thick, through these dowels, and also the arch pieces, are cast holes, into which wedges are driven, which bring the parts into close contact and very considerably lessen the shoot or thrust of the arch—the spondrils are filled up with circles which diminish from the abutments to the centre, the whole is covered with plates 1 inch thick, and 2 feet broad, on the ends of which rest the pannels, on which the ballustrade is placed—the whole weight of iron is 270 tons, of which the covering plates weigh 100, the bridge was cast by the Walkers of Rotherham, on an improved plan, for the invention of which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant his Royal Letters Patent to Mr. T. Wilton, engineer of Wearmouth-bridge, under whose direction the whole iron-work was thrown across the River Thames, and completed in less than six months. The bridge was opened for public use on Saturday the 3d inst. when the commissioners had the pleasure of seeing 160 fat oxen, 10 horses, and a great number of people upon the bridge at the same time, without producing the least effect upon it; although the trotting of a horse makes it vibrate, the king and royal family passed over in the first four coaches drawn by four horses each.*

#### MARRIED.

W. Le Blanc, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss A. Elliot, of Bristol.

At Marybone, E. Lumby, esq. to Miss E. Phillips, of Roxby-lodge, Surrey.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, J. Bellamy, esq. of Clarence-place, Pentonville, to Miss Richardson, of Fore-street.

W. Willis, jun. esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to Miss Ponton, daughter of T. Ponton, esq. of Battersea.

At Richmond, P. Despard, esq. to Miss Rainsford.

Lieut. Col. Fisher, to Miss Shaw, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

At Cumberland House, D. Erskine, esq. of Cardos, to Miss Keith Elphinstone.

B. Gream, esq. of Godstone, Surrey, to Miss Daniell, of Brompton-grove.

W. Goleightly, esq. of Berners-street, to Miss Dodd, of Cowley, Middlesex.

T. Leverton, esq. of Bedford-square, to Mrs. R. Craven, of Grove House, Blackheath.

At the New Church, Strand, Capt. J. C. Fitzgerald, to Miss A. L. Danvers.

T. P. Spencer, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Ross.

At Camberwell, Mr. Blanchard, surgeon, to Miss Reed, of Peckham.

At Chelsea, Capt. H. Hornby, to Miss J. M. Smith.

G. Brett, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Miss Templeton, daughter of the late Capt. Templeton, of the 6th regiment dragoon guards.

P. Free,



P. Free, esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Miss Clarke, of Lombard-street.

Alexander Gray, esq. of Argyle-street, to Miss Bazette, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. G. P. Crowne, to Miss L. Sophia Nesbitt.

R. Edwards, esq. of High Elms, Herts, to Miss Howard, of Kensington.

Colonel W. Dalrymple, groom of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Clarence, to Lady Andrews, widow of the late Sir Jos. Andrews, bart. of Shaw-place, Berks.

Alex. B. Morris, esq. of the island of Barbice, West Indies, to Miss A. Beard, of Fenchurch-street.

W. Fergusson, esq. surgeon to the forces, to the youngest daughter of the late R. Rogers, esq. and niece to T. Fyddell, esq. of Boston, county of Lincoln.

At Hackney, the Rev. H. Longden, rector of Rockbourne, Hants, to Miss Davies, of Homerton.

Mr. Day, solicitor of Gerrard-street, Soho, to Miss M. French, of Dover-street, daughter of the late provost French of Glasgow.

At the Duke of Hamilton's house in Grosvenor-place, Lord Viscount Fincaſtle, to Lady Susan Hamilton.

At Hampton, Middlesex, T. Braddyll, esq. to Miss F. Chester.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Manners, esq. to Mrs. Clarke, daughter of Gen. Gardiner.

Rev. J. Smith, chaplain to the House of Commons, and student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Barnett, youngest daughter of the late Hon. W. Barnett, of Jamaica.

At Pepper-Harrow, the seat of Lord Viscount Middleton, Inigo F. Thomas, esq. of Ratten, Sussex, to the Hon. Miss Broderick, his Lordship's eldest daughter.

T. Leverton, esq. of Bedford-square, to Mrs. Craven, of Grove-house, Blackheath.

## DIED.

At Putney, aged 91 years, Mrs. Morrice, relict of the late W. Morrice, esq. late of Great Bettishanger, county of Kent.

At Chelsea, in child-birth, Mrs. Smith, of Little Chelsea, late of the Hay-market.

At Brentford Butts, in his 79th year, J. Lewis, esq.

At Woolwich, Mr. W. Murray, surgeon of the Dock-yard.

J. Morgan esq. barrister, late of the Inner Temple.

In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Rider, lady of J. Rider, esq. of Bengal.

R. Cbarnock, esq. of Finsbury square.

At Chiswick-hall, Middlesex, in her 67th year, Mrs. Est. Chardowayne.

At Fulham, in his 86th year, R. Cox, esq. of Quarley, Hants.

Aged 66, Mr. J. Lawley, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Morton, relict of the late Hon. J. Morton, Lord Chief Justice of Chester.

W. Breamire, esq. one of the magistrates of the Hatton-garden police office.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Manby, widow, late of Bead's-hall, Essex.

At Ryegate, Dr. Perlie, formerly physician at Lincoln.

In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, Mrs. Mehan, wife of D. Meilan, esq.

At Clapham, W. Davidson, esq.

At his house in Sun-court, Cornhill, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel of the lungs, Anthony Mangin, esq. consul general and agent of the Ligurian Republic.

Mr. John Hart, sen. of Newington, Surrey, insurance and stock-broker.

At Clifton, E. Hamilton Lambert, esq. major of the Middlesex militia.

At Tooting, aged 52, Mrs. J. Hotchkis, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, under-master of the Charter-house, Cambridge.

Of a brain-fever, in Norton-street, Mary-bon, Mr. J. Malton, an ingenious and distinguished artist.

At her son's house at South Lambeth, aged 82, Mrs. Alexander, relict of the late Mr. Shelton Alexander, of Norwich, and daughter of the late Rev. H. Stebbing, D. D. chancellor of the diocese of Sarum.

At Guildhall, Miss Tyrrell, eldest daughter of Mr. Tyrrell, City Remembrancer.

At Hercules-hall, aged 61, Mrs. Astley, mother of Mr. Astley, jun. proprietor of the Amphitheatre, at Westminster-bridge.

After a long and severe illness, John Morgan, esq. late of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and one of the conductors of the Monthly Law Journal.

At his house in Mawbey-place, the Chevalier de Sainte Croix, a French emigrant of much celebrity. He was held in high esteem by the late King of France, and was equally attached to his sovereign; there was a mutual confidence between them, which had subsisted several years. After the peace of 1763, the King intended him for his ambassador to the British Court. But the parties and factions, which at that time prevailed in the French cabinet, thwarted his Majesty's intention. However he has at different times been *Cbargé des Affaires*, and Ambassador to almost every Court in Europe. He spoke the English language with tolerable fluency, and wrote some tracts in the English language. He was favourable to the Constitution of 1791, and for a short time was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. But when the King was forcibly brought from Versailles to Paris, he resigned his situation; and soon afterwards came to England. He was held in considerable esteem by the late Ministry, and was often consulted by them. His knowledge and reading being very extensive, his society was much courted by the superior classes. His personal manners were those of the most polite and well-bred gentleman. He was supported in England by the munificence

cence of his friends. And it is believed he received some elymofinary benefits from persons in England. He bore his misfortunes with singular good temper, and becoming magnanimity. He died in his 60th year.

In Queen-street, Westminster, after a week's illness, in his 58th year, *Mr. Wm. Woodfall*, a celebrated journalist. He was early placed by his father under Mr. Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, to learn the art of printing; from whose house he went back to his father's office, and assisted in the printing and editing of a daily paper entitled "The Public Advertiser." Mr. Woodfall became so warm an amateur of the drama, that, in his younger years, to gratify his *penchant* for the stage, he made an excursion into Scotland, and performed sever 1 times for his own amusement in the company of a Mr. Fisher. He used to relate many pleasant anecdotes of this jaunt, the most fortunate event of which, however, was his marriage with a most amiable woman, with whom he returned to the metropolis about the year 1772, and then engaged himself as editor of "The London Packet." From this he was called by the proprietors of "The Morning Chronicle" to the double station of printer and editor, which he filled with much credit to himself until the year 1789, when he commenced a paper called "The Diary" on his own account. Mr. Woodfall was the first writer who undertook to detail the reports of the debates in the two Houses of Parliament on the night of the proceeding. Before his time, a very short sketch of the debate was all that the news-papers attempted to give on the same night, and the more detailed reports were deferred to some subsequent day. Blest with a most retentive memory, Mr. Woodfall undertook the difficult task of giving a detail of the proceedings on the same night. Without taking a note to assist his memory, without the use of an amanuensis to ease his labour, he has been known to write sixteen columns, after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours, without any interval of rest. He even took no small pride in this exertion, which, however, brought him it seems more praise than profit. It, indeed, insensibly wore down his constitution, which was naturally a good one, and, when other papers, by the division of labour, produced the same length of details with an earlier publication, he reluctantly yielded the contest, and suffered his "Diary" to expire. Since that time he employed his talents in various publications. He sought, in the decline of his life, to be appointed Remembrancer of the City, an office for which he was allowed by all to be peculiarly qualified. But private friendships and superior interest prevailed here over modest merit. Mr. Woodfall possessed all the virtues of private life that can endear a man to society, and was particularly distinguished for his literary talents. His memory was uncommonly re-

tentive; indeed, were it not for this quality, he would probably have risen to affluence in a world upon which he certainly entered with a competence, but left in very humble circumstances. Aided and incited, however, by this advantage, he explored a path hitherto unknown, and commenced and finished a career of great but unprofitable labour. In this line he attained the highest degree of celebrity, as well for the fidelity of his report, as the quantity and rapidity of his execution. In the year 1784 Mr. Woodfall was invited to Dublin, to report the debates upon the Commercial Propositions; at which time, so great was his fame, crowds followed him through the streets, eager to catch a glimpse of a man whom they considered as endowed with supernatural powers. Mr. Woodfall was also devoted to the *belles lettres*; and, as such, was the intimate friend of Garrick, Goldsmith, Savage, &c. &c. He was so passionately fond of theatrical representations as never to have missed the first performance of a new piece for the last forty years; and the public entertained so high an opinion of his taste, that his criticisms were generally decisive of the fall or fortune of the piece and the performer. Unfortunately for himself and his family, Mr. Woodfall had placed all his hopes on a most precarious species of property, he became the proprietor of a news-paper, which his talents, indeed, raised to eminence; but the talents of no individual could secure it a permanent station upon that eminence. The paper unfortunately fell, and with it fell all his hopes. Though disappointed, however, he was not to be diverted from his favourite pursuits. He was constant in his attendance at the bar of the House of Lords, which he had visited so lately as the 27th of last July. Although far advanced in life, he was active, animated, and in full possession of his mental faculties, with ut the appearance of any considerable decay of his physical strength. To a large family, entirely dependent upon his industry, his death is therefore an unexpected, deplorable, and truly calamitous event. As, however, the circle of his acquaintance was as wide as the circle of polished life; as he was known by almost every man of rank, fortune, and literary acquirements in England; and as he was loved by many, and respected by all; it is hoped that a sympathetic regard for the man will not be buried in his grave, but that it will survive, and shew itself in acts of kindness to his distressed family.

The late *Rev W. Collier*, [see our last Number,] was Hebrew professor, at Cambridge, from the year 1771 to 1790. The distresses in which he involved himself by his life of dissipation, compelled him, at length, to quit the University, and to publish, by subscription, "Poems on various Occasions, with Translations from Authors in different Languages," dedicated to Prince William of Gloucester.



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.*•• *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to make and maintain a turnpike-road from and between the respective terms of Weldon-bridge and Rothbury-crofs; a measure from which it is presumed that great benefits will accrue to the proprietors of lands and others of the town of Lothbury and the extensive districts adjoining;—and, in particular, as it will open a ready communication with the well-frequented markets of Morpeth and Newcastle.

The Commissioners of the river Wear, and of the port and haven of Sunderland, have lately caused a *new light house* to be erected upon the north pier of the said harbour, in which it is intended that a light shall be exhibited, for the benefit of mariners, during the whole of the night.—It is likewise intended to place an additional light under the said light, every night at tide time, agreeably to the established regulations of the port and haven.

*Married.*] At Darlington, Mr. N. Wetherell, bleacher, of Osmotherley, to Miss Botcherby.

At Gateshead, Mr. J. Dryden, shipwright, to Miss E. Thompson.—Also Mr. J. Archer, hair-dresser, of Newcastle, to Miss S. Thompson, both daughters of Mr. Thompson, of the South Shore.

At Newcastle, Mr. W. Bell, grocer, to Mrs. Jackson, cheesemonger.—Mr. C. Curry, to Miss E. Trotter, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Trotter, flour-factor.—Capt. W. Parkinson, to Miss M. Thompson.—Mr. Fenning, to Miss D. Blakey, daughter of Mr. W. Blakey, tailor.—W. C. Hopper, esq. of Belmont, in the county of Durham, to Miss M. Shippardson, third daughter of the late R. Shippardson, esq. of Hallgarth, in the same county.—Mr. J. Davie, engineer, of Gateshead, to Miss A. Fenwick.—At Lamberton, Mr. Penn, to Mrs. Bannerman, both comedians in the company of Messrs. Graham and Stanfield.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Mackenzie, draper, to Miss Chartres, daughter of Mr. T. Chartres, cooper.—Mr. J. Parker, of South Shields, to Miss Robinson, of Monk Wearmouth.—Mr. Fenwick, tanner, of Morpeth, to Miss Spoor, of Broompark.—Lieutenant Yates, of the royal navy, lately resident at Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miss Lilburn, of Holy Island.—Mr. J. Dodgson, jun. linen-manufacturer, of Darlington, to Miss Knight, of Finchfield, Essex.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, aged 76, Mr. W. Charnley, an eminent bookseller and stationer. He was generally and justly respected as the father of the trade in this town, and indeed in all the north parts of England, as likewise

for his literary and professional talents, and for the native dignity of his mind, tempered with the purest urbanity of manners. He was never known to prevaricate or swerve from the dictates of rigid truth, and never had recourse to any mean subterfuge, or never adopted any servile measure to obtain an object. As a man of business, his word and his written engagement were equally to be relied on; so that it may be truly said of this venerable character—"Even his failings leaned to virtue's side."

Aged 73, J. Wilson, esq.—Aged 103, Anne Simpson, widow.—Aged 74, Mrs. C. Coulthard, a maiden lady.—Of a locked jaw, in consequence of an unfortunate wound received in one of his heels a few days before, aged 17, Mr. M. Scott, son of Mr. W. Scott, cartwright.—Mr. W. Smith, corn-merchant.—Mrs. Armour, a widow lady.

At Durham, aged 60, Mr. H. Colling, coachmaker.

At Sunderland, aged 79, Mr. J. Maddison, fisherman. He died suddenly while fishing on board his cobble, in the roads off this port.

At South Shields, suddenly, Mrs. Tindall, innkeeper. While in the act of coughing a blood-vessel burst, from over straining herself, and she expired soon after on her chair.

Capt. Mack, ship owner, of Boston.

At Tynemouth, Mr. W. Wilson, master of the Mason's Arms inn.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. W. Scott, cooper.

At Alnwick, in the Castle, aged 12 years, Lady Frances Percy, youngest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.

At Darlington, Mr. J. Coats, grocer.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. C. Simpson, eldest son of C. Simpson, esq. of the Custom House, Sunderland.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 62, Mr. J. Davison, carpenter. During the absence of the family, he had suspended himself by a cord from the bannister of the stair-case, at his house in this town. Mr. Davison had lately retired from business, having previously realized a handsome competence. He had laboured for many years under a species of mental derangement, which was even thought to be hereditary, as his father and grandfather had both prematurely perished by their own hands.

At Bedale, Mrs. Taylor, widow.—Mr. J. Ramsay, of Burnthouse, near Chester-le-Street, many years colliery viewer to the Lambton family.

At Lanchester, in her 22d year, Miss M. Davison, youngest daughter of Capt. W. Davison.—Anthony Leaton, esq. of Whickham, in the county of Durham.—Aged 84,

at the Stakeford, near Morpeth.—Mr. Watson.

At Low Heworth, aged 88, Capt. Ralph Shotten, of Newcastle, one of the society of Quakers.

At Wooller, aged 17, Miss Eleanor Shaftoe, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Shaftoe, knight, of Bavington.

At or near Winlaton, aged 102, Mr. Baxter.

At Charton, Mrs. Gregg.

At the Greenfes, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, at the house of his uncle, Mr. A. Sibbitt, of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

At Memel, on board the ship Samaritan, of Sunderland, aged 60, Mr. D. Hugh, ship-owner, in Sunderland.

At Redden, Mrs. Crompton, widow of the late R. Crompton, esq. of Carham.

At his house at Murdoistown, General J. Inglis Hamilton, colonel of the 22d regiment of foot.

At Newton Hall, Mrs. Jobling.

At Pandon, Mr. W. Hall, house carpenter. While ascending a ladder to assist in hoisting a piece of stone, at a house newly building in the town, the ladder slipped, and Mr. Hall, falling through two floors, was unfortunately killed on the spot.

In his 23d year, Mr. J. Hudson, second son of Mr. G. Hudson, of Britlee, near Alnwick.—Miss M. Farrer, of Stanwix.—Miss Haggerstone, of Sandhoe.

At Lauder, Mr. J. Lauder, formerly quarter-master of the Lanerkshire cavalry, and since serving in the Eagle troop of Berwickshire yeomanry cavalry.

Lately, at Gibraltar, on his return from Italy, where he had been travelling for the recovery of his health, Mr. S. Browne, brother of Mr. J. Browne, rope-maker, near Newcastle.

At Long Framlington, aged 80, Mr. T. Trewitt, farmer.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Hatfield, whose impostors and adventures we have noticed in our former Numbers was executed at Carlisle, on Saturday, September the 3d. As his crimes have attracted much of the public attention, we have recorded the following particulars respecting him. He was born at Mottram, in Cheshire, in the year 1759. His first exploit in villainy procured him a wife, the daughter of a noble parent, and who possessed an handsome fortune. He squandered away her fortune, then left her with three daughters, whom she had borne to him, to perish, or depend on the charity of her relations. She did not long survive. He next travelled in North America, in Britain and in Ireland. In the year 1792 he came to Scarborough, introduced himself to the acquaintance of some of the most respectable persons in the town and neighbourhood, and insinuated that he was, by the interest of the Duke of Rutland, soon to be one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of Scarborough.

After several weeks stay at the principal inn in Scarborough, his imposture was detected by his inability to settle his reckoning. He was arrested and thrown into prison. He had been 8½ years in confinement, when a Miss Nation, with whom he had become acquainted, paid his debts, liberated him from confinement, and gave him her hand in marriage. He soon after prevailed with some highly respectable merchants to take him into partnership, and to accept his drafts to a large amount. On this foundation he made a splendid appearance in the metropolis, and, before the general election, even proceeded to a canvass in the borough of Queenborough. Suspicions, however, arising, in regard to his character and the state of his fortune, he retired from the indignation of his creditors—and after some short time appeared under the name of Colonel Hope, in the valley of Buttermere, Cumberland, where he married the unfortunate young woman, commonly called Mary of Buttermere. He was detected and apprehended in Brecknockshire, South Wales, and soon after sent for trial to Carlisle, for forgeries committed by him in the name of Col. A. Hope. Notwithstanding Hatfield's various enormities, his untimely end excited no small commiseration among a great number of those who visited him. His manners were polished and insinuating, and he was possessed of bright qualities and valuable accomplishments which, if improved to a right purpose, might have rendered him a shining ornament to society. A little before his trial closed he discovered a secret concern, but not a timorous shrinking, from his fate. After his condemnation he ate and drank heartily, conversed with ease and cheerfulness, amused himself with writing and reading, and slept soundly. At the crisis of his exit he showed a regard for decency, not unlike that which the first of the Cæsars evinced, when he composed his robe as he fell in the senate-house. He drew the cap over his eyes with his own hand; took his handkerchief from his neck, and bound it himself; and lastly requested the gaoler to fasten down his arms that he might not appear to struggle with them. His body hung an hour on the gallows, when he was cut down and interred in St. Mary's Church-yard; the usual place of interment for those who suffer as malefactors, the parishioners of Burgh, where Hatfield had expressed a wish that he might be buried, objecting to his being laid in their church-yard. The only words Hatfield spoke, in the nature of an address to the great number of spectators present was "May the Almighty bless you all!" On first seeing the gallows, he exclaimed, "Oh! a happy sight, I see it with pleasure!" When he left the prison, he merely wished his fellow-prisoners might be happy.

The following is a literal, and verbatim copy from the original autograph, by the deceased John Hatfield, a few days previous to his execution, as it appears authenticated by the



the Editor of the Lancaster Gazette, September 10. *Carlisle, 29th Aug. 1803, Monday.*

Dear and Rev. Sir,

"I take the earliest opportunity to say how very much I am obliged by your excellent Letter; it reached my hands whilst Mr. Mark was doing duty in the chapel, after having bestowed the comfortable sacrament of our blessed Lord upon me. The state of my mind is very pleasing to Mr. Mark and Mr. Parterfon, whose attendance on me is very valuable; but solitude suits me best—alone with God, and his word, I find a peace which passeth all understanding; and it produces a desire to go hence, not in spleen or disgust; Oh, no! very far, very far, from it. I feel a comfort in praying heartily for those who have been the principal procurers of my death; and so I ought, for they have already caused me more real satisfaction than any previous moments of my eventful life had afforded. Be assured you will not hear of my departing with any thing like the "Bravo" in my manner—all my peace, all my strength, arises from him in whom alone I trust. Nine months of previous confinement, and an accurate knowledge of the dispositions of those who were set against me, have been circumstances of great value—they led me to seek help. I long prayed for strength to meet whatever was permitted to befall me, and have received sufficient for my day—for still my cry has been, Lord, let me go in thy strength to every trial; and under whatever thou permittest to befall me, enable me to say, in the true spirit of humble resignation, "Oh Lord, thy will be done!" I am indeed sensible of the goodness of God, in granting me the abundant preparation I have had; and have been taught to compare the vast difference between such a looked for death, and the tremendous visits it pays every moment around us. I am aware, dear Sir, that repentance requires more than mere shame for the acts, and sorrow for the consequence. The spirit of truth requires a far more efficacious atonement for our brutal violation of its majesty. I have sought, and hope I shall to the last continue to seek, all, through a blessed REDEEMER—in him only do I trust—through his sufferings and his mediation ALONE can I hope to see my God in peace. I have long been blessed with that faith, and it steadfastly abides in me—but I cannot talk of such CERTAINTIES, such EVIDENCES as certain zealous Christians recount to me on paper—if I was to be damned, if I did not say so, I CANNOT, WILL NOT, SAY, "I know that I am Christ's, and Christ is mine—I am blessed with a firm trust in his mercy, a firm belief in its efficacy, and a very earnest seeking for it—the rest I leave at the foot of God's THRONE, where do I hope to be presented in his name. The good people I have mentioned have taken great pains about me, but it having pleased Almighty God! to bestow on me Christian attendance from gentlemen of the establish-

ment, under which I formed my early opinions, and never having had any cause to doubt the soundness of them—I decline all other PERSONAL offices, HERE, though truly desirous of being justly thankful for all their kind offers, which have indeed been tendered by almost every denomination of Christians within search of me. For your prayers on Saturday next I shall be truly thankful—for here, instigated doubtless by humane motives, they do not execute till after the post comes in, and that is sometimes near three o'clock. My expectations on that day are of a very different kind. Mr. Mark has taken your address, and will send the music you desire,

With the truest respect,

Gratitude and affection,

Dear & Rev. Sir,

Reverend Mr. } I am,  
Ellerton, Colton, } Your very much  
near Ulverstone. } Obligated humble Servant,

JOHN HATFIELD.

P. S. I could with much pleasure to myself extend this Epistle very much, but many affectionate claims are made on the time I allot for writing, and four of yesterday remain yet unanswered. May every blessing be yours!

On Tuesday, August 9, at Whitehaven, the shipping of coals commenced, from the New Rail-road on the north wall; when every part of the process answered in a very exact and satisfactory manner:—and the circumstance will, no doubt, contribute largely to the future convenience and prosperity of the port and town. A hurry was fixed at a proper place (distant about 300 yards from the inner end of the wall) to which the brig Mary Anne, Captain J. Jordan, a vessel belonging to the port had been previously hauled. The coals with which the Mary Ann was to be loaden, had been brought from the last sunk pit, distant about 720 yards from the place of shipping.—A part of this New Rail-road lies over the handsome gateway, commonly known by the name of *Branffy Arch*. By the present mode of connecting the different parts of the coal works, this arch answers a similar purpose to that of the aqueduct bridge of a canal. On the act of discharging the first five waggons respectively (which were seen majestically descending the inclined plane) and on dropping their cargoes down into the ship, a signal gun was fired, and immediately answered by a volley of small arms from the ship, a salute from a number of field pieces planted on Windmill Hill, the Light House, the Fort, the shipping, &c with a display of flags on different parts of the adjacent grounds (with which all the ships in the harbour were likewise decorated) to the amount of between twenty and thirty. Other waggons were afterwards sent down in like manner, and in the space of about three hours, the vessel, which was profusely decked with colours, was completely loaden and hauled into the inner part of the harbour.—As the above event is certainly of considerable consequence to the town and neighbourhood

neighbourhood of Whitehaven, a few words may be added, in explanation of so interesting a subject.—These immense works are separated into two divisions, and are known to the public by the names of the Howgill and Whingill Pits. From some slight difference in the quality of the coal, it is an established rule for the ships to take in a certain quantity of each kind, in proportion. The preference, however, is usually given to the former. The turn-rails on this new road are constructed on a plan different from the others belonging to Lord Lowther's coal-works;—and from the obvious advantage which they possess, it is highly probable that the whole will in time be made conformable to these. It appears that Lord Lowther has already enlarged his coal-works considerably, and the most vigorous measures are pursuing to extend them still further, and even to a degree of magnitude of which no accurate idea can as yet perhaps be formed. Among other matters of importance already concerted, preparations are actually making for sinking a new pit at Bransty (a distance of about 840 yards from the Hurry upon the north wall) this pit is estimated to be of such capacity as to employ one fire engine and two machines for drawing the coals.—On calculation, this new pit will furnish 50,000 waggon loads of coal per annum. Here it may be proper to remark, that it is now a space of 65 years since a coal waggon was first launched upon a rail road at this place :

—————“ Since first,  
To the assembled crowds astonished view,  
Down planes inclin'd, the self-mov'd engine  
flew.”

This was in the year 1738, when the only two vehicles of the kind (except those employed in the Newcastle Colliery) were dispatched from Harrithwayte and Woodhouse, and discharged their burdens into a ship, under a temporary spout, near the present range of Hurries adjoining the Old Quay. Since that period there has been no similar occurrence, nor any very material improvement relative to the Whitehaven coal works, immediately connected with the general interests of the town and adjacent county, or, at least so worthy of public notice as the one above recorded.

Observations have been frequently made, of late, in the Cumberland papers, on the very disgraceful state of the buildings of the courts of justice in the city of Carlisle. Notice has been likewise taken of the state of the bridges, streets, and other public passages.—It is added, however, that few towns in Great Britain are more susceptible of improvement than the above city; it enjoys an open situation, in a green, extensive, fertile vale, watered by three sweet rivers. The approach to the town from the north is particularly admired by every stranger; who,

however, on a nearer view, is filled with disgust, in contemplating the narrowness and decay of the bridges, and the numerous obstructions by ruined walls and turrets, &c. now generally considered by the inhabitants as no longer necessary.

In the year 1796 the population of the city and suburbs of Carlisle amounted to about 10,000 persons; in the year 1800, it amounted to upwards of 12,000. This rapid increase is very properly accounted for, by the numerous manufactories and print-fields that have arisen in such rapid succession in all directions around the suburbs of the city.—The situation of the vicinity is indeed admirably calculated for carrying on any bleaching or printing works; while the Caldew and other rivers afford plenty of water, extremely suitable for any kind of manufactory where machinery is requisite.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act for lighting the streets, lanes, and other public places within the city of Carlisle and the suburbs of the said city; also for paving the foot-paths of the streets of the said city; also for opening a proper avenue from that part of the street called Bocherigate, which lies within the liberties of the said city, through the fort or citadel, into the said city; and also for purchasing and taking down a certain messuage or dwelling-house and out-house, with a view to effect the purpose aforesaid.

*Married.*] At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Bushby, common carrier between Carlisle and Whitehaven, to Miss M. Robinson.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, Captain W. Dunn, of Workington, to Miss M. Harrison.

At Annan, Mr. T. Hutchinson, merchant, to Miss Dickson.

Mr. R. Faulder, to Mrs. Faulder, widow, both of Beaumont, near Carlisle.—Mr. M. Falcon, banker, of Workington, to Miss Christian of Wigmore-street, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Christian, of the Strand, London.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Hayton, mercer, to Miss Russel.—Mr. J. Rule, shoemaker, to Mrs. J. Thompson. This enamoured couple had each of them passed the term of three-score years and ten; one of the parties being 72, and the other 74!

Mr. J. Noble, dealer in flour, to Miss Jenkinson, of Ennerdale.—Mr. T. Westray, shoemaker, to Mrs. J. Plews, innkeeper.

At Kirk Bradden, Isle of Man, M. H. Quayle, esq. of Castletown, to Miss Willson, of Farm Hill, near Douglass.—Mr. Lowden, of Staple Inn, London, to Miss Hetherington, of Plumpton, in Cumberland.—Mr. J. Clarke, of Wythop, to Miss S. Rudd, of Pardshaw.

At Carlisle, Mr. J. Hornsby, millwright, to Miss R. Pearson, daughter of Mr. R. Pearson,



Pearson, currier.—Mr. R. Birkett, pawnbroker, of Whitehaven, to Miss A. Birkett.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Pitt, of the Old Brewery.—Mr. T. Taylor, innkeeper.—Mr. J. Hinde, master of the Royal Oak public-house.—Mr. R. Dalton, son of Mr. J. Dalton, upholsterer.—Aged 64, Mrs. B. Elliott, sister of Mr. T. Elliott, innkeeper.

At Whitehaven, in her 55th year, Mrs. Martin, widow of the late S. Martin, esq.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Clementson, tobaccoconist.

At Kendal, Mr. T. Atkinson, card-maker.—Aged 23, Mr. W. Reed, ironmonger.

At Kewick, in his 50th year, Mr. T. Ellery, fuller and dyer.

At Dissington, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Jackson, mariner.

At Penrith, Miss B. Soulby, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Soulby, printer and book-seller.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Brougham, widow; the last survivor of twenty-six children of the late T. Wybergh, esq. of Clifton Hall, in Westmoreland.

At New Biggin, in Low Furness, aged 41, Mr. J. Kendall.

At Wigton, Mr. A. Barnes.

At Breckmoss, in Ennerdale, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Bragg.

At Cardew Hall, near Dalton, Mrs. Milburn. Her death was occasioned by the unfortunate circumstance of her being gored by a bull; which misfortune she survived only about an hour.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to make a new cut or canal, with a new lock, pen or weir, and proper towing paths, through the lands of G. Uppleby, esq. and Sarah his wife, in the parish of Pagula, otherwise called Paul, in the district of Holderneffe, from a certain part of the haven of the town of Headon, near the Ferry House, to a certain other part of the said haven, above a place called Newfield Clough, and for otherwise altering, improving, and maintaining the navigation of the said haven.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to enable the proprietors of the navigation of the river Dun, to improve the navigation of the said river, by maintaining a permanent wear across the river Dun, a little below the village of Mexboro' and likewise to keep up a sufficient depth of water for navigation in the cut, known by the name of Denaby cut. Also to make a navigable cut or canal, of the length of 480 yards, with proper towing paths, &c. from the said river Dun, sixty yards above the staith of the ferry, over the said river, at Sprotboro', to the same river below the navigation lock at Sprotboro';—also for altering the course of the said river Dun, for the space of 135 yards in length, and removing it about seventy yards in

breadth, at a place near the entrance of the river Dearne into the said river Dun;—also to make several other collateral cuts or canals, and alterations; which said cuts, &c. are intended to be carried through the several parishes or townships of Mexboro', Denaby, Hooton Roberts, Cadetz, Sprotboro', Warnsworth, and Doncaster, all lying in the West Riding of this county.

It is intended to apply to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to inclose the several open fields, commons, &c. in the manor and parish of Collingham, in the West Riding of this county;—also, for allotting and awarding a compensation in lieu of the tythes arising from the several open fields, commons, waste grounds, hereditaments, and premises, within the said manor and parish of Collingham, or the tytheable parts thereof.

It is intended to build a new swing bridge over the river Derwent, at or near a place called Loftsome Ferry House, near the town of Howden, in this county.

Medical state, &c. of the Lunatic Asylum at York.—Patients admitted from the first establishment of this institution, in the year 1777, to August 1, 1803—1624. Cured 720; relieved 383; incurable and removed by desire of their friends 219; died 165; remain in the house 85 men and 52 women, amongst whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a considerable sum annually arising from the enlarged payments of a few patients in easy circumstances.—Creditor account, or amount of benefactions, interest on securities, Lady Gower's reduction fund, &c. 3040l. 2s. 1½d.—Debitor account of weekly and house bills, balance in Raper's and Wilson's banks, &c. 3040l. 2s. 1½d.

The building called the Low Light, on the Spurn Point, lately took fire in the night by some accident, and was unfortunately burnt to the ground; a light, however, has been placed, where it still continues to burn, on one of the adjoining sand hills, until a new light-house shall be erected.

It is intended to take down the present Stand, called the Old Stand, on Malton race ground, and to erect a new one in a more compleat and fashionable stile of elegance.—It is also intended to lay out the ground for a circular course.

The numerous landed improvements, chiefly relating to works of drainage and inclosure, which lately made wages so high in most parts of the East Riding, having now ceased, on the completion of the said works, the rate of labourers wages has already fallen to nearly one half of their former amount.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act to inclose, divide, embank, and allot the several arable lands, fields, meadows, pastures, moors, commons, &c. in the several townships of Thorne, Hatfield, Stainforth, Fishlake, and Sykehouse, all within the manor of Haltefeld, in the West Riding of this county;

county; and also to allot and award a compensation in lieu of the tythes arising from the several lands, hereditaments, &c. within the several parishes of Thorne, Hatfield, and Fishlake only. The said several arable lands, fields, meadows, pastures, moors, and commons, are likewise intended to be drained by necessary cuts and outlets to be made, widened, deepened, &c. within the several other townships or parishes of Adlingfleet, Snaith, Crowle, Belton, Wroote, and Althorpe, all lying in the counties of York and Lincoln, or one of them.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to pave, cleanse, light, watch, widen, improve, and keep in repair the several streets, lanes, alleys, and other public places within the borough and town of Scarborough, in this county;—also for powers to prevent incroachments therein. Also for powers to license and regulate hackney coaches, chairs, porters, trucks, carts, and carriers within the said borough;—also for powers to make convenient approaches to the said town and to appoint an additional number of justices or magistrates to act within the said borough.

At the late meeting of the East Riding Agricultural Society held at Driffield, it was resolved and declared as the unanimous sentiments of the meeting, and, as such, recommended by them to the notice of all farmers and other agriculturalists that the breed of the large, long-eared, long-snouted sort of pigs ought to be discontinued, as they have always been found unprofitable;—they are commonly called the Yorkshire breed.

*Married.*] At Richmond, in Surry, R. W. Peirce, esq. of Thimbleby Lodge, in the North Riding, to Miss Clarke, of Thorpe Hall.

At Driffield, Mr. J. Pratt, surgeon, of New Malton, to Miss S. Milbourn, late of Thirkley.

At Hull, Mr. B. Hebblewayte, draper, to Miss E. Moss, of Riverbridge.

At Doncaster, J. Massey Stackpoole, esq. captain of the sixth regiment, or Inniskillen Dragoons, to Miss C. Carver.—Mr. T. Rickard, carrier, to Mrs. S. Rhodes.

At York, Mr. T. Wray, merchant, to Miss M. Baker.—Mr. Goodison, grocer, of Leeds, to Miss Cawthorn, of Wakefield.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Milner, woollen manufacturer, to Miss E. Preston.

At Stokesley, Mr. Claxton, of Picton, near Yarn, to Miss Deason, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Deason, surgeon.—Mr. R. Atha, woolstapler, of Wakefield, to Miss Bingley of Hemsworth lodge.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Richardson, ship-master, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. Wilson, tanner, of Armley, near Leeds, to Miss Musgrave, daughter of the late Mr. Musgrave, corn-merchant, of Leeds.—W. Chaytor, jun. esq. of Spennithorpe, to Miss J. Carter, of Richmond.—R. J. Thompson, esq.

of Moat Hall, in this county, to Miss E. Turton, third daughter of J. Turton, esq. of Russel-square, London.

At Acomb, J. Bennington, esq. of Stratford, Essex, to Mrs. Hill, widow.—Mr. C. Lawson, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss A. Brows, of Kirkstall.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Brammall, of the White Horse Inn, to Miss Hudson.—Mr. Field, druggist, to Miss Hunter, of Hunrick.

*Died.*] At York, in the Castle, Mr. J. Wood, late of North Cave.—Mr. Fred. Atkinson; he served the office of sheriff of this city, in the year 1795. He was very generally respected as an ingenuous, sensible, modest, and humane man. The whole tenor of his life (as it is represented by one who asserts that he knew him from the day of boyhood) was uniformly virtuous, and his end was pious and exemplary.

Mr. Steele, publican, who was unfortunately drowned at Naburn. On his return home from a fishing excursion, he was passing the battlement at the lock there, when the stones being slippery, his feet suddenly gave way, and he was instantly precipitated into deep water. His body was not found till a day or two after.

At his house in this city, after a long and severe indisposition, Tate Wilkinson, esq. patentee of the theatres royal at York and at Hull; a gentleman who excelled most of his contemporaries in the very arduous duties of his profession. His kindness to his performers, his judicious instructions, and his correct punctuality in pecuniary concerns, made them all consider him as a father rather than as a master.

Aged 77, Mrs. Boulby, widow.—Aged 77, Mrs. Sellers, formerly of the Lion and Lamb Inn, without Micklegate Bar.—Mr. T. Court, coroner for this city and ainstry, and supernumerary surveyor of taxes.

At Hull, suddenly, Mr. Reimers, porter-merchant.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Fearn, brother to the late Dr. Fearn.—Mr. W. Brown, grocer.—Mr. Fred. Oats, merchant.—Mr. J. Harrison, woolstapler.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Twigge, wife of Mr. W. Twigge.—Mr. W. Naylor, jun. a young local preacher of promising talents amongst the Wesleyan Methodists.

At Wakefield, in his brother's house, W. Oates, esq.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Naylor, relict of the late Mr. J. Naylor, merchant.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Park, wife of Mr. R. Park, bacon-factor.

At Burlington, Mr. T. Moore, attorney.—At Bradford, aged 57, J. Moss, esq. a partner in the house of the present Lord Mayor of London.

At Ferrybridge, Mr. T. Moody, for many years master of the Greyhound Inn.

At Thirsk, aged 79, Mr. G. Addison, ironmonger.



At Tickhill, Mr. Healey, farmer.

At Patrington, aged 36, Mr. T. Dove, farrier, late of Hull. His death was unfortunately occasioned by a pugilistic rencontre with a wheelwright of the same place, named Aaron Andrew.

At Rippon, in his 74th year, C. Oxley, esq.

At Doncaster, aged 70, the Rev. J. Ray, vicar of Cantley.

At Pontefract, Mr. Pawlett, surgeon.—Mrs. Fols.

At Dewsbury, Mrs. Robinson, of Liverpool.

At Whitby, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. Clarke, ship-owner.

At Richmond, in his 92d year, Mr. T. Leeming, gardener to J. Yorke, esq. in whose family he had lived 72 years, with the well merited character of a laborious and rigidly honest man.

At Beverley, in her 28th year, Mrs. Clowes, wife of the Rev. J. Middleton Clowes, rector of Walkington.

At Dowgate Hall in Hartwith, aged 72, Mrs. Dowgil.

At Troy, in Cornwall, Mr. J. W. Wrightson, eldest son of Mr. Wrightson, of Thirsk.

At Nidd Hall, near Knaresboro' in his 63d year, chiefly lamented by the poor, whose humble suit he never rejected, F. Trapps, esq.

At Welton, Mrs. Eggington, wife of J. Eggington, esq. of Hull.

At his mansion house, at Duncombe Park, C. Slingsby Duncombe, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Rowe, vicar of Castleford, near Pomfret.—Mr. Pearson, keeper of the private lunatic asylum at Bramham, near Wetherby.—Mr. W. Atkins, farmer, of Beverley Parks.

At Bishop Burton, near Beverly, R. Watt, esq.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of J. Edwards, esq. of Pye Nest, near Halifax.

At New York, in North America, Mr. J. Hopkins, merchant, late of Gildersome, near Leeds.

At Spennithorne, Mrs. Strawben, the lady of Colonel Strawben, and daughter of the late Dr. Cookson, of Wakefield.—In his 74th year, J. Armitage, esq. of Hunslett, near Leeds.—Very suddenly, in his 66th year, Mr. J. Bulley, stone-mason, of Woodhouse, near Leeds.—In his 77th year, Mr. Strother, of Killing Hall, near Ripley.—Mr. Walton, dyer, of Bowling, near Bradford.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act, for making a turnpike-road, from a certain bridge over the river Irwell, in the township of Barton, in the parish of Eccles, in this county, through Winton, and through the township of Worley, both in the said parish of Eccles; and also through the several townships of Lit-

tle Hutton and Farnworth, both in the parish of Deane, in this county, to a certain place called Moses Gate, in the said township of Farnworth, there to communicate with the turnpike-road leading from Bolton to Manchester.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Jones, grocer, to Miss Hudson, daughter of Capt. Hudson.—Mr. R. Forshaw, surgeon, to Miss Murphy.—Mr. J. Bearman, hatter, to Miss H. Blackburne, of Wyerdale.—Mr. T. Lightfoot, sailmaker, to Miss Herron, of Totethpark.—Mr. Voles of Welbeck-street, London, to Miss Chamley, late of Lancaster.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Briggs, manufacturer, of Stand, to Mrs. Childerson.—Mr. B. Booth, merchant, to Miss S. Pooley, of Hulme.—J. Barter, esq. merchant to Miss Chapinan.—H. Barton, esq. to Miss Watson, of Riding's farm, near Preston.

At Blackburn, Mr. Wood, baker, to Mrs. Shaw.

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Barber, beadle to the corporation, to Mrs. M. Elliot, dealer in fish. The bridegroom had been a solitary widower for the space of nearly fourteen weeks!

*Died.*] At Lancaster, aged 21, Miss Willcock.

At Liverpool, in her 77th year, Mrs. B. Catterall.—Mrs. Gore, relict of the late Rev. R. Gore.—Mr. Croft, butcher.—Mrs. Banning, wife of Mr. Banning, post-master.—Mr. R. Wilkinson.—Aged 63, Mrs. Browne, relict of the late Captain E. Browne.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Smith.

At the Lunatic Asylum, Mr. A. Morehead, late a musical performer at the theatre.—Mr. J. Parry, broker.—Mrs. Maskew, confectioner.—Mr. C. Eyes, land-surveyor.

At Manchester, Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Mason, brush maker. Her death was occasioned by the circumstance of her having been unfortunately overturned in a one-horse chaise. The horse, it seems, had taken fright, and on Mrs. Mason endeavouring to extricate herself from the vehicle, her cloaths caught the wheel, and she was dragged to a considerable distance, by which means her skull was fractured, and one foot and one finger nearly torn off. Mr. Mason, and a young lady (who were likewise in the gig), fortunately escaped with little or no injury.

At his house near this town, Mr. C. Smith.—Aged 47, Mr. T. Sandiford.—Mr. R. Barclay, linen merchant. He died very suddenly in his warehouse, after a few minutes illness.

At Warrington, Mr. R. Gaskell, sen. merchant and manufacturer.

At Leigh, Mr. W. Henshall, liquor merchant.

At Preston, Mr. I. Horrocks.—Mr. T. Lawson, printer.

At Blackburn, Mrs. A. Ward, midwife — Aged

Aged 37, Mr. J. Bailiffe, ironmonger, or formerly so.

## CHESHIRE.

It is intended to erect a bridge across the river Mersey, at or near the town of Stockport, in this county.

*Married.*] R. Smith, esq. of Stretton, to Miss Percival, daughter of the late R. Percival, esq. of Norford Brook, Lancashire.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Panton, tanner. At Nantwich, P. Baley, esq.

At Aldersey, aged 61, S. Aldersey, esq.—D. Lee, esq. of Llanerch Park.

## DERBYSHIRE.

It appears from a letter of Mr. J. Walker, of Heage, to Mr. Drury, printer of the Derby Mercury, that a large living toad was lately found by a labourer at Crich, in this county, in the middle of hard solid stone, without any visible aperture by which it might get there, and which died immediately after it became exposed to the open air!

*Married.*] At Derby Mr. J. Hitchenor, hofier, to Miss Granger.

At Matlock, Lieut. Booth, of the 76th regiment, to Miss Rawlinson.

*Died.*] At Derby, after a severe bodily affliction of eight years duration, Mrs. M. Moneypenny, wife of Mr. G. Moneypenny, sculptor.—Suddenly, aged 48, Mr. J. Withers, of the Marquis of Granby public-house. After coming out of the cellar with some ale, apparently in his usual state of health, he sat down and expired immediately.

At Langley, near Heanor, aged 92, Mr. W. Millington, farmer.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is intended to erect a new bridge over the river Trent, in the parish of South Muskham in this county.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. M. Roe, linen draper, to Miss S. Stretton, daughter of Mr. W. Stretton, builder.—Mr. Adams, hofier, to Miss Stevens, of Loughborough.—Mr. Goodburne, to Mrs. Turin, widow.

At Beeston, near Nottingham, Mr. Gill, butcher, of Draycott, Derbyshire, to Miss S. Surplice.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, the Rev. A. C. Launder, Rector of Clifton and Elton, in this county.—Mr. W. Taylor.—In her 94th year, Mrs. Harrison, widow.

At Leaton, far advanced in years, Mr. Killingley, sen.

In the West Indies, in his 26th year, Mr. W. Whittington, late of Newark.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Proposed turnpike-road, from Grantham to Bridge End, intended to pass through the several parishes of Grantham, Spittlegate, Harrowby, Somerby, Welby, Ropsley, Hather, Braceby, Dembleby Newton, Scot Willoughby, Osbourne, &c. to Bridge End, all in this county.

*Married.*] At Stamford, Mr. S. Edwards, to Miss A. Foster, 5th daughter of the Rev. T. Foster, of Tinwell.—Mr. Piercy, of

Grantham, to Mrs. Harrison, widow, of the Queen's Head Inn, in this town.—Mr. Haynes, silversmith, to Miss Hodges.

Mr. Lee, farmer, of Algakirk Fen, to Miss Showler, of Swineshead Lodge.

At Gringley, near Gainborough, J. Maw, esq. of Craiseland, and A. Gibson, esq. of Haxey, the former to Miss M. Cross, the latter to Miss S. Cross.

At Gainborough, Mr. J. R. Favaly, of Rome, to Miss B. E. Hand.—Mr. Girdley, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Towne, daughter of Mr. Towne, ship-owner.—Captain R. Saul, in the Newcastle-trade, to Miss S. Smith.

At Epworth, Mr. E. Maw, to Miss Maw.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 60, Mrs. Maltby, widow of the late Mr. W. Maltby, innholder.—Aged 26, Mr. J. Knaggs, son-in-law of Mr. Simpson, silversmith.—Mrs. Camm.—Aged 62, Mrs. Compton, widow, late of Doncaster.—Aged 42, Mr. C. Simpson, chymist and druggist.—Aged 45, Mr. J. Fisher, junior, plumber and glazier.

At Stamford, aged 70, Mr. Ellis, an officer of the Corporation.—Mrs. Lawson, wife of Mr. Lawson, coach-proprietor.—Aged 24, Mr. M. Tilson, cooper.—Aged 53, Mr. W. Croskill, butcher.

At Boston, aged 29, of a consumptive habit, Miss Perkins.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Markham, wife of Mr. J. Markham, coastwaiter.

At Holbeach, aged 33, Mrs. Quincey, wife of Mr. Quincey, grocer, &c.

At Spalding, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Woods, of the Talbot Inn, late of Holbeach.—Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. G. Booth, sen.

At Louth, aged 47, Mr. F. Bond, butcher.

At Grantham, aged 33, Mrs. Houghton, of the George Inn.—Aged 84, Mrs. Stanhope, widow.—Mrs. Hutchins.

At Sleaford aged 27, Mr. J. Hurton, cooper.—Aged 53, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. G. Robinson, baker.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at the county meeting at Leicester, the Earl of Moira declined accepting the command of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry, (an honour which was very properly and politely tendered to his Lordship by the company present,) on account of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having requested that, upon the first notice of an enemy's landing, the Earl should hasten to place himself by the side of his Royal Highness, (who has hereby declared his manly determination to face the invading foe,) unless in the interval his Lordship should be ordered upon immediate service by the King—a consummation most devoutly to be wished by all true patriots and honest Englishmen.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for a bill to alter and amend the powers and provisions contained in an Act formerly passed, entitled, "An Act for making and maintaining a navigation



navigation from the town of Leicester, to communicate with the river Nen, in or near the town of Northampton, and also a certain collateral cut from the said navigation;" in which intended Act it is proposed to introduce powers for extending the said canal from the basin situated in the parish of Gumley, in Leicestershire, into an inclosed ground in the parish of Great Bowden, belonging to E. Dawson, esq. of Long Whatton, in the same county, and through the said inclosed ground, so as to make a communication with the turnpike-road from Leicester to Market Harborough; which said canal so extended will pass through the several parishes of Gumley, Foxton, and Great Bowden, all in this county; also for powers to supply the said canal, called the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, with water from a certain brook called Glen, otherwise Wistow Brook, and for making such channels, conveyances, and aqueducts as may be found requisite for that purpose, which channels, &c. are intended to pass through the several parishes of Great Glen, Newton Harcourt, Wistow, Kilby, and Great Wigton, all in this county.

The Corporation of the borough of Leicester have lately come to the unanimous determination to apply to Parliament in the next session, for a bill to enclose a large piece of ground adjoining the town, known by the name of the South Fields. To the public at large this proposed inclosure is a very desirable circumstance, as the land will, no doubt, be made to yield, by an improved cultivation, a much larger portion of produce. By the inhabitants of Leicester this measure will be felt as more sensibly useful, inasmuch as the increased produce will be enjoyed amongst themselves, and thereby will extend and augment the conveniencies of the place. The above land, after the inclosure, is expected to feed five times the number of cows which are now kept upon it; an alteration which must have a natural tendency to lower the price of milk. To the freemen in particular, the advantages, it is presumed, will be still greater, as they will profit by a privilege exclusively their own, which hitherto has, indeed, been little more than nominal. The commons, in their present state, are used only by those who rent other land, as the right of pasturage exists only during the winter months; but when this common plot shall be divided from the rest, it is intended to let it remain open during the whole year. When the inclosure shall have taken place, it is proposed that the freemen shall regulate the use of their allotment as they may think proper—they may appoint an overseer to take care of their plot—divide it into three or four parts, that the pasture may be refreshed, and regulate the stint as they shall find it most convenient to themselves.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Watts, whitesmith, to Mrs. Stockdale, widow of the  
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late Mr. Stockdale, surveyor of windows.—Mr. Barlow, to Miss Caunt, of Nottingham—Mr. J. Bruce, to Miss Milward.

Mr. Adams, hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Stevens, second daughter of Robert Stevens, gent. of Loughborough.—Mr. Orton, master, of Saddington, to Miss Bruin, of Blaby.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Lomas.—Mrs. Stephenson, of the Manners Arms public-house.—Mr. W. Cartwright.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 52, Mr. W. Berrington, wine-merchant, justly respected as a generous and useful man.

At Belgrave, Mr. Lumley.

At Gumley, Mr. Binley, farmer and grazier.

At the Lodge, Mr. Pettifor, farmer.—Mrs. Ayre, of Coleorton.—Aged 90, the Rev. J. Wilson, vicar of Arnelby, and master of the free grammar-school at Kibworth Beauchamp.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Abel J. Ram, esq. eldest son of Colonel Ram, M. P. for the county of Wexford, to Miss F. A. Porte, of Ham, in this county.—Mr. J. Batte, of Birmingham, to Miss A. M. Shilton, of Bloxwich, in this county.—F. H. Northen, M. D. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, to Miss Cotton, of Gilberts Lea.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Stuart, to Miss H. Marstone, both of Bilstone.—Mr. J. Mander, chemist, to Mrs. Johnson.—Lieut. Wilding, of the Staffordshire militia, to Miss Turner, of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Hodgson, of Uttoxeter, to Miss C. Molyneux, of Wolverhampton.

*Died.*] At Bilstone, E. Lunn, gent. late of Litchfield.

At Handsworth, Mr. J. Fallows.

At Bordesley, Mrs. Finch, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Priestley.—Aged 62, Mrs. Cooke, of Coton Hill, near Stafford.—Aged 87, Mr. Lightwood, of Yoxall.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Lea, of Stoney Hill, near Aldridge.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Coventry, Mr. Russell, farmer, of Anstey, to Miss Kendall.—Mr. Bishop, to Miss Brightland.

At Harborne, Mr. J. Turner, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Wilde.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Rock.—Mrs. Wright.—Mrs. Palmer.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Farrer.—Mrs. Francis.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Hinchley, formerly an eminent surgeon.—Mr. T. Sadler.—Aged 24, Mr. T. Bywater.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Goss, jun.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Gibbins, of the society of Quakers.—Aged 25, Mr. W. Cole, stationer.—Mr. J. Willinger.

At Coventry, Mrs. Weightman, of the Pack Horse public-house.—Mr. D. Lee, formerly a respectable silkman.

At Rugby, Mr. E. Kirby, grocer, &c.

At Ilington, near Birmingham, of an apoplectic

plectic-fit, in his 47th year, Mr. W. Smith, late of Walfall.

At West Bromwich, of a decline, Miss Izon.

At Rugby, Miss Butlin, in a consumption.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an act to enable the proprietors of the Ellesmere canal to make a railway, or road, for the conveyance of merchandize, &c. from a certain brook near Ruabon, in the county of Denbigh, through the several parishes of Ruabon and Llangollen, in the townships of Bodyllin, Christionedd, Kenrick, and Trevor Hill, in the said county, to the Ellesmere canal—Also to make a navigable water-line, or feeder, from the said canal, near the north east end of Pontyky aqueduct, to the river Dee, in the parish of Llandinillo.—And also for an Act to enable the said proprietors to take a sufficient quantity of water out of the pool called Bala Pool, in the county of Merioneth, for supplying the river Dee, in dry seasons, with an equal quantity of water to what shall be taken out of the said river.

*Married.*] At Bridgnorth, Mr. Hardwicke, attorney, to Miss Beaumont, of Shrewsbury.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. France, of the Wyle Cop, to Miss Pugh.—Mr. T. Bentley, tailor, to Miss Hughes.—Mr. G. Pritchard, of Gibberidge, to Miss Hodnett, of the Crown Inn, Ludlow.

At Hopefay, Mr. W. P. Richards, to Mrs. M. Beedle.

Dr. Babbington, of Ludlow, to Miss C. Whitter, grand-daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Home.

At Ludlow, the Rev. D. J. Cookes, of Afley, Worcestershire, to Miss M. H. Johnson.—The Rev. R. Corfield, of Hopefay, to Miss Peele, of Shrewsbury.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, aged 17, Mr. J. De Courcey, youngest son of the Rev. R. De Courcey.—Aged 79, Mr. Hervey, breeches-maker.—Aged 68, Mr. T. Cooke, jeweller and toyman.—Mrs. Gellion, widow of the late Mr. Gellion, proprietor of the stage-waggons travelling from this town to Chester.

At Bridgnorth, T. Pilkington, esq.—Mr. S. Jones, sen. one of the aldermen of the borough.

At Ludlow, Mr. S. Shuter, long a comedian in Mr. Watson's company, and generally admired by the audience as a capital performer; also Mrs. Hoy, of the Ludlow theatre.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Cooke, widow, formerly of the Knockin Heath farm.

At Whitechurch, Mr. J. Rodenhurst, flour-dealer.—Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Mr. R. Taylor, currier.—Of a paralytic-stroke, Mr. Smith, attorney.

In her 67th year, Mrs. B. Broxholm, of Preect. This valuable woman was unfortunately burnt to death by a melancholy accident, viz. that of her muslin neck handker-

chief catching fire, while she was attempting to extinguish one of the candles on the table, prior to her retiring to rest. Her screams speedily alarmed the family, and although the flames were smothered almost instantaneously, she languished only a few hours, and then expired. Her son-in-law, Mr. Lloyd, was likewise much burnt, but not dangerously hurt, in his assiduous endeavours to extricate Mrs. Broxholm from the fury of the flames.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE

*Married.*] Mr. J. Trench, of the Forest of Were, near Bewdley, to Miss M. Hodges, of Dowles, Salop.—C. Langford, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Langford, of Eton, to Miss Penrice, of Droitwich, in this county.—Mr. T. Hopkins, stone-mason, to Miss Hill, both of Inkberrow.

At Harington, the Rev. Dr. Wingfield, prebendary of Worcester, to Miss James, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James, prebendary of the same cathedral.

At Worcester, J. B. Hollings, esq. late of Eaton, in Shropshire, to Miss Burrow.

*Died.*] Mr. J. Davis, glover, of St. John's.—Mrs. D. Spinner.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. A. Newcombe, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Newcombe.—Mr. Taylor, of Wichenford.—Mr. Bell, of the Nash-house, near Kempsey.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

It appears from a statement of the Severn Humane Society, lately published, that no less than 392 successful cases of resuscitation have occurred within the limits of the society since the commencement of the institution.

*Married.*] At Ross, Mr. Miles, of Harwood, to Miss M. Phipps.

At Weobley, Mr. W. M. Wardell, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Lloyd, youngest daughter of E. Lloyd, esq.—Mr. Wall, ironmonger, of Hereford, to Miss Gough, of Moccas.

At Ludford, Mr. W. Norgrove, saddler, to Miss E. Monnington, both of Knighton.

Mr. P. Burton, of Lower Hyde, near Hereford, to Miss Sims, eldest daughter of Mr. Sims, of Bishop's Frome, in this county.

At Ledbury, Mr. Lowe, of Coreley, Salop, to Miss S. Seddowes.

*Died.*] At Hereford, aged 82, Mrs. Gardiner, late of Bath.—Mrs. Hague, relict of the late R. Hague, esq. of the royal navy.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Ellis, to Miss Poole, of Beckingham, near London.

At Stroud, Mr. Tucker, of Woodchester, to Miss Price.

At Uley, Mr. Ashmead, to Miss Price.—Mr. S. Tanner, an eminent London carrier, of Road-house, to Miss Buckingham, of the Bear Inn, Rodborough.—Mr. W. Heven, of Ebley, inspector general of machinery, to Miss S. Lewis, of Lock-house.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, In consequence of the bruises received by falling from her horse and



and from having been dragged by the stirrup a considerable way, Mrs. Spillman.—Mr. H. Butler.

At Cirencester, in his 86th year, Mr. C. Hiatt.

At Tewkesbury,——Pinnock, esq. banker.

At Cheltenham, J. Topham, esq.—The lady of Sir John D'Oyley, bart. of Ireland.

At Berkeley, Mr. F. Norman, grazier.

At Ashmead-house, near Durdley, Miss M. Morse, a maiden lady.

At Stowe, suddenly, R. Chamberlayne, esq.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Hook, mother of Mr. R. Hook, butcher.—Miss F. Harling, of Rockfield, near Monmouth.

At Hazlecote, in the parish of Kingscote, Mr. Morse, jun. steward to Col. Kingscote.—Mrs. Robinson, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Robinson, rector of Tredington, near Tewkesbury.—Mrs. Tolley, of Twining, near Tewkesbury.—Mr. Poole, of Norton, near Gloucester.—Miss S. Iddols, of Grickstone farm, near Sodbury.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Jeffcott, wife of Mr. Jeffcott, carpenter.—Aged 56. Mr. J. Thomas, butcher.—Aged 66. Mr. J. Hill, late of Holywell mill.—Aged 72. Mrs. M. Stewart, late mistress of the Star inn.

At Bicester, Mr. T. Reading, post-master, At Deddington, Mr. J. Hitchman, grocer.—Miss M. Wood, of Cut mill, near Stanton Harcourt, in her 95th year.

At Chilworth, near Wheatley, aged 66, Mr. R. Griffin.

At Headington, aged 47, Miss Prestige — Mrs. Hastings.

Lat-ly, on board the *Victorieux*, ship of war, in the Mediterranean service, aged 24, sincerely regretted, Lieut. P. Delamotte, second son of Mr. P. Delamotte, of Oxford.

Miss C. E. Downing, of Quainton, Bucks.

At Woolvercott, near Oxford, aged 66, Mr. W. Lock, mill-wright.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The committee of proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal have lately published an advertisement, offering a premium of 211. to the person who shall cause to be built, a boat best calculated for the purpose of conveying fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, by the said canal, with a view to facilitate the conveyance of such cattle, &c. to the markets of the metropolis and the environs. A premium of ten guineas, likewise, is offered for the second best boat, and five guineas for the third. The boats to be built within the space of six months, reckoning from the date of August 18.

*Married.*] W. Mason, esq. of Somersham, to Mrs. Bond, daughter of the Rev. J. Wilson, vicar of Emperingham, in Rutland — Mr. G. Eaton, farmer, of Thorpe Malsor, in this county, to Miss Hubbard, of Tamworth, in Staffordshire.—Mr. J. Linnett, of Gayton, in this county, to Miss E. Sutton, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Northampton, aged 57, the Rev. G. Watkyn, B. D. vicar of St. Sepulchres —Aged 47, Mr. T. Cole, of the Mitre, public house.—Mr. Groom, shoe-maker.—Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. Alderman Francis.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Kev, many years verger of King's College chapel, and pantler of the College.

At Brent, isle of Ely, the Rev. A. Clark, rector.

At Haddenham, isle of Ely, the Rev. Mr. Wray, upwards of thirty years vicar of that parish.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Yarmouth, Captain S. Barber, to Mrs. A. Barrell.—Mr. Allcot, purser of the Ganges ship of war, to Miss Heath.—Capt J. Bishop, to Miss E. Hubbard.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 47, Mr. E. Horne, master of the Green Dragon public-house.—Aged 73, Mr. C. Todd, master of the Black Horse public house.—Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. T. Rogers, of London, and formerly of Mourning Thorpe.—Aged 65, Mrs. Pettingale.—Aged 27, Mrs. M. Wrampley, of the Crown inn.—Aged 57, Mr. G. Newton, many years in the service of Messrs. Marsh, in the capacity of a London stage-coachman.

At Yarmouth, aged 38, Mr. W. Armitage, schoolmaster.—Aged 27, Mrs. E. Milner, wife of Mr. J. Milner, druggist.

At Shottisham, aged 40, Miss Fulcher, eldest daughter of Mr. Fulcher, surgeon.

Aged 13, Mary Hill, of Thorpe. The death of this young woman was occasioned by a melancholy accident, whereby a scene of festivity and gratification was suddenly reversed by a dreadful representation of unexpected misery and distress. At the above village a number of persons had assembled to witness the launch of a ship just built there, and about 150 persons of all ages and sexes had got on board her, to facilitate the vessel's going off the stocks. This part of the business was completed with great ease, and the people began to rock the ship in order to free the bowsprit from a tree which had entangled the ropes. All the rigging being up, several persons mounted into the tops, when the vessel suddenly overfet, from her rolling so violently, and upwards of 50 men, women, and children, were instantly precipitated into the river. Fortunately, the bye-standers were prompt in giving assistance, and only the above young woman was drowned. The deceased was forced into the mud near the stern of the vessel, and her body, although industriously sought for, was not discovered until nearly three days after the accident.

At Cromer, Mrs. Gregory, (whose death was noticed in our last) daughter of the late R. Suffield, esq. of Norwich. Her death was occasioned by the circumstance of her having been unfortunately thrown from a curriele, in which she was riding with her brother.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Holden, to Miss S. Purr; and Mr. H. Double, to Miss S. Purr, all of Buxhall.

At Bury, Mr. S. Pittuck, to Miss Dar-  
kins, of the Three Kings inn.

At Beccles, the Rev. Js. Sloper, dissent-  
ing minister, to Miss Gould, of Kensington.  
—Mr. J. Willett, jun. butcher, to Miss M.  
Capp, both of Brandon.—Mr. J. Ayres, linen-  
draper, to Miss A. Fenn, second daughter of  
Mr. R. Fenn, farmer, both of Hadleigh.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Hewitt, relict of  
the late Rev. M. Hewitt, rector of Beacons-  
thorpe, in Norfolk. She was a lady of truly  
Christian principles, and of a benevolent cha-  
racter.

Mr. C. Brand, edge-tool-maker.—Aged 90,  
Mr. J. Hunt, formerly a stay-maker in this  
town.—Mrs. Jaques, wife of Mr. Jaques,  
stay-maker.

At Ipswich, aged 57, Mr. M. Cole,  
cooper.

At Woodbridge, in an advanced age, sud-  
denly, the Rev. J. Lumpkin, rector of Mo-  
newden.—Mrs. Fuller, widow, of Carlton.

At Wrentham, Mr. J. Tallent, farmer.—  
Mrs. Danby, of Risby.

In London, Mr. J. Place, late keeper of  
the house of correction at Bury.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Bull, of North Bemfleet  
Hall, to Miss Sharp, of Latchingdon.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Osbourne, hair-  
dresser, to Miss Norris, of Sawbridgeworth,  
Herts.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. Davis, sur-  
veyor of the works at the barracks.

At Chelmsford, Mr. P. Gyles, baker.

At Rochford, in his 64th year, Mr. F. For-  
ner, clock-maker.—In her 21st year, Miss  
A. Coolbear.—Mr. Perry, farmer, of Hero-  
no, in High Easter.

## KENT.

General State of the patients in the Kent  
and Canterbury Hospital, from the first estab-  
lishment of this institution at Canterbury,  
April 26th, 1793, to April 19th, 1803:—  
In-Patients, admitted 1650. Discharged—  
cured, 711; received benefit, 172; made out-  
patients, 523; received no benefit, 64; for  
irregularity, 8; dead, 146; in the house,  
26; total 1650.—Out patients, admitted  
1,991.—Discharged—cured, 894; received be-  
nefit, 205; made in-patients, 410; receiv-  
ed no benefit, 54; for non-attendance, 167;  
dead, 168; on the books, 73; total, 1991.  
—Total of In and Out-patients admitted  
since the first institution, 3641: Remain un-  
der cure, 93.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wimble, coal-mer-  
chant, of Maidstone, to Miss Harding, of  
Teston.

At Folkestone, Mr. J. Hones, to Miss A.  
Gittins.

At Dover, Mr. T. Hight, draper, to Miss  
S. Taply, daughter of Captain F. Taply.—

Mr. J. Elgar, of the Shakespeare tavern,  
Canterbury, to Mrs. Lacey, widow, at Wool-  
wich.—Mr. Wardsoper, solicitor, of Hawk-  
hurst, to Miss Hamer, of New Lodge, second  
daughter of the late J. Hamer, esq. of Deme-  
rara, West Indies.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. G. Chapman, gro-  
cer, to Miss S. Hogwood.—Mr. Deane, but-  
cher, of Canterbury, to Miss Meade, of  
Boughton.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, aged 20, Mr. W.  
Goldfinch, jun.

At Rochester, Miss E. Graham, fifth  
daughter of the late W. Graham, esq. of the  
island of Jamaica.

At Maidstone, aged 32, Mrs. Pope, wife  
of T. Blissett Pope, gent.

At Gravesend, Mr. C. Kite.

At Faversham, S. Cresswell, esq.

At Hearn, Mr. J. Palmer.

At Ash, in his 78th year, Mr. J. Horne,  
formerly a quarter-master in the 4th regi-  
ment of dragoons, but who had retired for  
the last thirty years.

At Charing, in her 79th year, Mrs. Wake-  
ley, relict of the late J. Wakeley, esq.

At Brompton, Mrs. Towers, wife of Mr.  
J. Towers, of the Master Attendants Office.  
—Mr. J. Sturgeess, late a carpenter in the  
royal navy.

At Throwley, near Faversham, in her  
82d year, Mrs. Kemp, widow of Mr. J. Kemp,  
farmer.

At Cobtree, near Maidstone, Mr. E.  
Fowle, a wealthy farmer, and principal  
contractor with Government for the troops  
encamped on Coxheath.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Newport, farmer, of  
Elmstead.—Mr. Garner, sen. of Beakes-  
bourne.

At Wrotham, in her 88th year, Mrs. Ful-  
jambes.

At Putney, aged 91, Mrs. Morris, relict  
of the late W. Morris, esq. late of Bettles-  
hanger.

At Godmersham, Mr. J. Vincent.

## SUSSEX.

The houses now building at Brighton on  
the North Steine, formerly called the North  
Parade, in point of situation and elegance of  
structure, are universally allowed to exceed  
every thing of the kind hitherto attempted  
at that fashionable watering-place.

*Married.*] At Broughton, Major Stewart,  
of the 65th regiment of foot, to Miss Palmer.  
—The Rev. H. Pearson, late of St. John's  
College, Oxon, to Miss Elliot, of Clapham,  
Sussex.

At Madras, East Indies, Capt. C. Rand,  
son of Mr. C. Rand, of Lewes, to Miss E.  
Collins, daughter of Major General Collins.

*Died.*] The Rev. C. Allcock, archdeacon  
of Chichester, and rector of Seddlescombe, in  
this county.

At Southwick, in his 44th year, at his fa-  
ther's house, T. Norton, esq. of Oakenden-  
place.



## HAMPSHIRE.

At a late meeting, at Gosport, of gentlemen, merchants, and others, of the towns of Portsmouth, Chichester, Havant, &c. to consider of the comparative advantage of a canal and a rail-way, intended to be made between London and Portsmouth, (E. Cobb Hurry, esq. in the chair), a paper was read, wherein it was asserted that the Wandsworth and Croydon rail way had cost the enormous sum of £400l. per mile, and that goods conveyed by the rail-way cost very little less than by the common turnpike road. These statements were, however, clearly confuted by facts, and it was proved, to the satisfaction of the meeting, that the above rail-way cost no more than 450l. And that the expence of conveying goods by the rail-way, is little more than one half what is expended by the turnpike-road, and that, when completed, the expence will amount to no more than a third—so that the meeting, after a careful examination of the above facts, came to an unanimous resolution, that a rail-way would be more beneficial in that line of country than a canal, and that the subscribers be continued for carrying the same into effect, &c. &c.

The beautiful new Theatre at Southampton, opened on Monday, the 12th of September. A most crowded audience, a considerable part of whom flocked from the country, evinced, by the loudest plaudits, their approbation of this admirably finished structure, Mr. Slater, on whom the building of the whole devolved, has added, in the highest manner, to his former reputation as an architect; and the liberal and spirited manner in which Mr. Collins has decorated and ornamented it, merits the greatest praise, as a more elegant, convenient, and brilliant theatre is not to be met with out of London.

*Married.*] At Droxford, Mr. James Daysh, to Miss Maria Knight, both of that place.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Primmer, of the Red-lion inn, to Miss Chester.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mr. C. Burdon, third son of the late Mr. Burdon.—Mr. Ellis, carpenter, but who had lately retired from business.—Mrs. Munday, of St. Peter's, Cheesehill, near Winchester.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Matum.

At Southampton, Mr. W. Stabington, wine-cooper.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, painter and glazier.

At Hambledon, aged 74, Mr. Foster.—Mrs. Courtney, of Barton Stacey.

At Bullington, T. Sidney, esq.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, Mr. Moss, ironmonger, to Miss F. Weeks.—Mr. Warden, attorney, to Miss Coombs, late of Berwick St. James.

R. Athe, jun. esq. of Langley-house, to Miss Watts, of Hornhill-house, Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Devizes, Mr. J. Bruce, master of the Old Crown inn.—Mr. A. Edmonds,

sen. farmer, of Bishopstone.—Mr. E. Hinton, of Ewen.

## BERKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to divide, allot, and inclose, the several fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable lands, within the several parishes of Beenham, Padworth, Aldermastown, and Woolhampton, all in this county.

A new road has been lately opened from the town of Reading, to Odiham, in Hants, through the several parishes or lordships of Mattingley and Hook; this is stated to be the nearest as well as best road to the towns of Farnham, Guildford, Alton, Petersfield, Portsmouth, &c. as likewise to all parts bordering on the coast of Sussex.

*Married.*] G. Warner, esq. of Tiddington, Oxfordshire, to Miss Manesty, daughter of the Rev. J. Manesty, of Purley, in this county.

At Newbury, Mr. D. Godwyn, of Bath, to Miss Dyer, of Adbury.

T. W. Cooke, esq. of Somer, in the county of Suffolk, to Miss Mathews, of Wargrave.—Mr. Simmons, of Sindleham, to Miss Smith, of Snottisbrook.—Mr. J. Phillips, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Beechley, of Dry Sandford, near Abingdon.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Lyne, widow.—In an advanced age, Mr. Slaughter, formerly an eminent baker, but of late years retired from business.

At Wallingford, Miss Flamank.

At Wokingham, Mr. Collins, auctioneer.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bristol, Mr. J. Field, watchmaker, to Miss E. Saunders, daughter of Mr. Saunders, grocer, of Bath.—Mr. R. Vickary, linen-draper, to Miss Bernington.—Mr. W. Ransford, to Miss Files.—Mr. J. Bush, attorney, to Miss Wyndowne, of Kingdowne.—Mr. Deeble, engraver, to Miss Arnold.—Mr. Kent, taylor, to Mrs. Leonard, of London.

At Congresbury, J. Whittingham, esq. of Earl's Mead, near Bristol, to Miss J. Ludlow, of Christ Church, Hants.—Mr. Stibbs, of Marshfield, to Miss Thomas, of Bath.

At West Monkton, the Rev. J. Fr. Dove-ton, to Miss Crossman, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Crossman, rector of that parish.

At Bath, Mr. Slater, cashier of the Bath Bank, to Miss M. Philliot, second daughter of C. Philliot, esq.—Mr. Hazel, to Miss M. Giddings.—Mr. W. Ransford, to Miss Files.

*Died.*] At Bristol, aged 70, Miss E. Arthur, a maiden lady.—In his 89th year, Mr. Sanders, formerly a principal sugar refiner of this city, but who, of late years, had retired from business. He was generally respected as a truly honest man and sincere christian.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. J. P. Noble, surgeon.—Mrs. Winter.—Mr. J. Matchin, steward of the privateer Eliza, of this port.—Mr.

—Mr. A. Willie, of the Excise Export Office in this city. In the prime of life, Mrs. Higgs.—Mrs. Winter.—Mr. Booth, sugar-baker.—Aged 43, Mr. J. Daniel, long an eminent miniature painter of this city and of Bath, and scene painter to the theatres of those cities.

In her 17th year, Miss Flook, daughter of Mr. T. Flook, cooper.—Mrs. Oatley.—Mr. W. Hunt, formerly of Manchester; a gentleman of amiable manners, engaging conversation, and complacent temper. He had been subject for several years to severe bodily affliction, but his patience was truly exemplary.

At Bath, Mr. Pritchard, many years master of the Parade Coffee-house.—In her 23d year, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and niece of the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough.—Mr. Faulkner, wine-merchant.—Miss J. Smith, daughter of Mr. W. Smith, brewer.—Mr. Halance, lodging-house-keeper.—In his 24th year, Mr. S. Soyce, second son of Mr. Soyce, brewer.—Mrs. Titley, wife of Mr. Titley, salt-refiner.

At Clifton, Major Ar. Moleworth, formerly commander of the Bath Volunteer Association, about the year 1780.—The lady of Capt. G. Burdett, of the navy, daughter of Major General Whitelocke.

On Kingdown, Mr. J. Vickary, shoemaker.—Mr. R. Gay.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. A. Tucker, of Whitchurch Canoncorum, to Miss A. Domett, daughter of the Rev. W. Domett, rector of Hawkhurst.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, at an advanced age, Mr. Rawes, tanner, one of the society of Quakers; and, in a week or two after, Mrs. Rawes, his widow.

At Spittesbury, near Blandford, aged 85, Mr. W. Mackrell. This gentleman, several years before his death, had erected two charity schools at Sturminster Marshall, for the benefit of poor children.

Lately, in this county, Mrs. Jacks, wife of Mr. W. Jacks, merchant.

At Piddletrenthide, Mrs. Cox, wife of R. A. Cox, esq.

At Upton House, near Poole, Mrs. Hiley, wife of C. Hiley, esq. of Gorely Cottage, Hants.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Teignmouth, Mr. A. Palmer, late of the theatre, Exeter, to Miss G. Bartlet.

At Sidmouth, D. Bull, esq. merchant of Oporto, to Miss Tremien, daughter of Mr. Tremien, of Exeter, and late of Bath.—Dr. Babington, of Ludlow, Salop, brother to T. Babington, esq. M. P. for Leicestershire, to Miss C. Whitter, second daughter of the late J. Whitter, esq. of Bradninch, in this county.

At Bath Easton, Capt. Littlehales, of the royal navy, to Miss Cleather, of Plymouth.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Bala, coal-merchant, to Miss Crawford,

*Died.*] At Plymouth, Capt. Roger, of the navy.—Lieutenant Colonel Browne, of the regiment of Montgomery militia. The death of this gentleman was very sudden, occasioned by a truly deplorable accident. As he was riding his charger from Cowley's hotel, at the Dock, while in the act of leaning forward to rectify something amiss with the bridle, he inadvertently spurred the animal, which immediately set off full gallop down George-street; at this instant the girth unfortunately broke, and the Colonel was thrown with such violence against the kerb stones of the flat pavement, as to fracture his skull so dreadfully, that he died in about two minutes. Colonel Browne was highly respected, and had only been married two months.

At Exmouth, Capt. J. Blake, of the royal navy. He distinguished himself in the naval action of the 1st of June, and on the 11th of October, as first lieutenant of the Bedford.

S. Pyke, esq. of Staddon-hill, near Bideford.

At Minehead, E. Trott, esq. collector of the Customs.

At Teignmouth, the Rt. Hon. Cornwallis Mordaunt Viscount Hawarden, and Baron de Montalt, of Hawarden in Flintshire.

At Topham, aged 65, Mr. Follett, timber-merchant.

#### CORNWALL.

J. Tillie Coryton, esq. of Crocadon, to Miss E. Levison Gower, daughter of the late Admiral Gower.

#### WALES.

It is intended to erect a new bridge over the river Aberglaflyn, at a place called Cerrig y Rhwydwr, both in the county of Carnarvon, with a sufficient causeway or embankment, to extend beyond high-water mark, from the end of the said bridge, over part of Traethmou lands, near Yuysford, in the county of Merioneth, both counties in North Wales.

The company of proprietors of the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, have lately signified their intention, by public advertisement, to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an act to enable them to raise money for the discharge of their debts, and to complete the works of the said canal; this canal passes, or is intended to pass, from the town of Brecknock, to the Monmouthshire Canal, which it will enter near the town of Pontypool, in the last-mentioned county. It is intended, likewise, to make and maintain rail ways and stone-roads from the said canal to several iron-works and mines in the counties of Brecknock and Monmouth.

#### DIED ABROAD.

On the 29th June last, in the island of Barbadoes, in his 73d year, J. Prettejohn, esq.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Customs have been highly productive in the last quarter of the account for the public revenue. The excess of the Consolidated Fund for this quarter, will, it is said, be more than 3,000,000l. This fact remarkably evinces, that the trade of England can have suffered comparatively little by the endeavours of France to exclude it from the Continent.

Our Public Funds have not lately known any of those fluctuations which give such scope to the play of stock jobbing. Their market value continues to be somewhat between that of an annuity not readily saleable, and that of money out at interest, and of which repayment may be without difficulty procured. Within these few last days, indeed, they have declined a little in price. Omnium has fallen the most.

West India goods have not become lower, in general, during the last month. The importation of the produce of the British West Indies to the Continent, goes on, notwithstanding the hostile endeavours of France to shut us out from all her ports. The hostilities exercised between France and Britain in the West Indies, the prevalence of the Negroes and People of Colour in St. Domingo, the danger of insurrection among the Negroes in the neighbouring Isles, and the continual increase in the West India goods in this and other European countries, are necessarily the causes by which the state of the prices is, in this instance, chiefly affected.

The exportation of British manufactures to the East and West Indies, and to North America, is still so astonishingly great, that our manufacturers do not, in general, as yet suffer so much as may have been imagined by the war.

Large purchases of wool are said to have been lately made in Germany for manufacture in this country.

The difficulties are not inconsiderable which embarrass the introduction of British goods into Germany by the way of Tonningen, Hufum, and Lubec; yet such is the activity of traffic, that these are boldly surmounted.

Our trade with Russia is still very great, and even increasing. We enjoy, however, the advantages of a part of the Russia carrying-trade.

In consequence of the abundance of the harvest, almost all our capital articles of home-produce are now exceedingly cheap; hops, especially, are in comparison at very low prices.

The country has of late experienced a remarkable want of silver coin for circulation, as well as of gold. Meetings of the inhabitants of Bristol and Worcester have been held to consider of a remedy; and an application to Government has been determined on.

The remarkable drought of Summer and Harvest has been of considerable disadvantage to the canals, to paper-makers, and to other modes of industry in which water is much employed.

*Comparative Statement of the Number of British and Foreign Ships arrived at Petersburg for Twenty Years, and the Quantity of Hemp exported by each.*

Year.	British Ships.	Hemp. Tons.	Foreign Ships.	Hemp. Tons.	Total Ships.	Total Hemp.
1781	464	25,742	339	9,252	803	34,394
1782	220	19,161	414	17,428	634	36,589
1783	270	9,912	344	10,271	614	20,183
1784	366	20,945	452	14,643	818	35,588
1785	348	17,374	331	13,336	679	30,710
1786	379	12,195	352	8,809	731	21,004
1787	394	16,258	358	6,506	752	22,764
1788	542	25,053	402	16,189	944	41,242
1789	460	21,952	377	10,734	837	32,686
1790	517	25,286	415	14,147	932	39,433
1791	525	14,444	513	14,541	1038	28,985
1792	606	26,534	355	12,034	961	38,568
1793	542	21,789	335	8,218	877	30,007
1794	533	25,012	417	8,582	950	33,594
1795	529	18,128	388	8,357	917	26,485
1796	684	25,012	469	8,582	1153	33,594
1797	440	19,679	434	11,096	874	30,775
1798	619	27,018	434	10,949	1053	37,967
1799	456	28,486	315	8,424	771	36,910
1800	353	17,009	341	3,032	694	20,041
Total	9,247	416,389	7,785	215,130	17,032	631,519

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season has continued unusually fine for all the purposes of husbandry since our last, and the remainder of both the grain and pulse crops have been uncommonly well secured in every part of the kingdom. The late fine rains have been of vast service to the pastures, as well as the turnip crops, but the latter are thin upon the ground, and patchy, in many of those situations where they have escaped the effects of the dry hot weather. The fallows are every where in the finest possible state for the reception of the wheat crops. The potatoes do not turn out well in many of the more dry districts; on being taken up, they are found small, scabby, and much bored by insects. On the wet soils they are however pretty good.

In the midland counties the early part of the month was employed in completing the harvest, which was in general finished by about the 8th or 10th. A considerable quantity of Clover-seed has been since got in, in fine condition; the crop will not be very large, but the quality of the seed remarkably good. Rain is exceedingly wanted, keeping is quite burnt up, and water very short; this makes stock lower; in some places they have been obliged to fodder their cattle. The new wheat which is come to market is, from the light sandy and gravel soils, very good; from some of the strong lands, exceedingly damaged by mildew; some so much that it will not even do for seed.

The turnips have suffered more than has been often recollected, both from the grub and the black caterpillar, as well as from the drought; we expect winter keeping to be very short.

The price of grain is rather lower. By the last return Wheat averages 55s. 5d. Barley 24s. 1d. and Oats 22s. 8d.

The flush of grass produced by the late rains, as well as other causes, have also had some effect in lowering the prices of both lean and fat stock. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. and Mutton from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.

Hay is still high, in St. James's market it averages 4l. 17s.

Hops.—Kentish, sell, in bags, from 4l. to 5l. and in pockets from 5l. to 6l.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Aug. to the 24th of Sept. 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

## Barometer.

Highest 30.35. Sept. 4—8. Wind W.

Lowest 29.30. Sept. 20—1. Wind S.W.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours.

68 hun-  
dredths of  
an inch.

On the morning of  
the 21st the mer-  
cury stood at 29.30,  
the same hour the  
next day it had  
risen to 29.98.

## Thermometer.

Highest 76°. Aug 25, 27, 28, Wind W.

Lowest 28°. Sept. 24, Wind N.W.

Greatest  
variation in  
24 hours.

19°.

The greatest heat on the  
29th of August was 74°;  
on the 30th, the ther-  
mometer was not higher  
than the degree of tem-  
perate, or at fifty-five  
degrees.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.816 inches in height.

Although the barometer has been for two days lower than it has been during the whole of the present year, yet its average height for the month has been equal to 30.087. The great number of fine days, viz. 26, besides two others on which there was but little rain, must have put it in the power of every farmer to have successfully reaped an abundant harvest.

The average height of the thermometer is much less than it was during the same month last year. It was then 59½° for the present month not quite 55°.

For the first five days the weather was very bright, and on the evening of the 29th ult. the atmosphere was serene and clear, not a single cloud was visible above the horizon, nevertheless, it began to rain early the next morning, and continued to rain incessantly through the whole day. The barometer had during the two preceding days gradually fallen about 2 tenths.

The wind chiefly has blown from the West. The last three nights the frost has been pretty severe, and the glais, as will be seen above, has been four degrees below the freezing point.

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